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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MAKE YOUR MOTHER HAPPY.

Children make your mother happy;
Make her sing instead of sigh;
For the mournful hour of parting
May be very, very nigh.

Children, make your mother happy;
Many griefs she has to bear;
And she wearies 'neath her burdens—
Can you not those burdens share?

Children, make your mother happy;
Prompt obedience cheers the heart,
While a willful disobedience
Pierces like a poisoned dart.

Children make your mother happy:
On her brow the lines of care
Deepen daily—don't you see them?—
While your own are smooth and fair.

Children, make your mother happy;
For beneath the coffin lid
All too soon her face, so saint-like,
Shall forever more be hid.

Bitter tears and self upbraidings
Can not bring her back again;
And remorseful memories
Are a legacy of pain.

Oh, begin to-day dear children,
Listen when your mother speaks:
Render quick and sweet obedience,
For your highest good she seeks—

Loves you better than all others—
For your sake herself denies;
She is patient, prayerful, tender,
Gentle, thoughtful, true and wise.

Never, while you live dear children,
Though you search the rounded earth
Will you find a friend more faithful
Than the one who gave you birth.

COL. MARTINEAU'S MYSTERY.

One bright, sunny morning, about the middle of April, in the year 1858, the French bark Adrien was sighted outside the heads, and during the course of the afternoon came slowly sailing down the harbor. Her consignees were on hand, of course, and before her anchor was dropped in the roadway they knew her log by heart, the state of her cargo, the health of officers and crew, and had introduced themselves to the passengers—not a heavy task, there being but three of them. The Adrien had sailed from the port of Havre on the 13th day of November, of the year 1857, and, all in all, had had a good and prosperous voyage. Her hold was stored with fancy merchandise and wine, and her natty little cabin was beautiful with one of the brightest, dearest girls France ever had the honor to claim for a daughter. She was eighteen in years, a brunette, and the possessor of the most wonderful pair of eyes to be seen anywhere. In anger—no, she never became angry—but in excitement, they sparkled and shone with a light which fairly startled the beholder. They never snapped, for they were unpoetical, and enough to ruin the personal appearance of any heroine; but they had a way of suddenly shutting and opening again as quickly, which gave one some idea of the energy of the spirit which was inducing the display of feeling. But in sadness, when a feeling of pity shone in them, then they were indeed beautiful. The long lashes, which almost swept the cheek, seemed to droop, and the lids half closed over two sorrowing orbs, in which the tears welled up. A face with such eyes as I have but poorly described could not be called homely, were the features perhaps a trifle irregular; but such was not the case in this instance. Regular features were here, and the whole made up a head such as an artist would never tire of painting. The figure of the brunette, whose eyes have made such sad havoc with my description, was inclined to the *petite* and as she stood upon the deck her hair which had escaped from beneath her pretty French bonnet, was tossed by the breeze and thrown into most charming disorder. The day was chilly, and she drew her cloak closer around her and watched the preparations they were making about her to disembark with an eye of eager interest. She stood close by the side of an old gentleman, to whom she was continually addressing herself. He was tall, and had an air about him which betrayed the old soldier at the first glance. His hair was an iron gray; and his moustache, which, it seemed, had got before in the race against time, were silvery white. The other passenger, whom shall I have occasion to describe further on, stood some distance off, and varied his occupation of watching the sailors at work by playing with a pet monkey, which they had brought from France with them.

"And you, papa," said the girl in a voice that was singularly sweet and affectionate, "are you not glad that we are at the end of our voyage? You know we have been ever so many months on the water."

"Why, Marie, my darling, of course I'm glad," replied he; "You don't know how much I feared for my darling on this long, perilous journey; how often I wished it had never been begun; but now we're safe in port, and we ought to be truly thankful that it has ended without mishap."

There was a tone of sadness in which this was said which told too plainly that the speaker was not telling all he felt. Colonel Martineau was a man of nerve—a strong man—one who had made himself a reputation for courage which few would care to dispute, and at the time of life at which we find him he was still hale and full of vigor. We have often heard of men who knew not what it was to fear, but it has never been our good fortune to look upon these giant spirits. We have always found that some lurking phantom had power to fright them from things which were best undone, and often things which their conscience ordered done. Colonel Martineau was as nearly fearless as men are made, and yet he too, had his phantom which kept him spirit-broken, and often in his lonely hours unmanned him to the extent that cold drops of agony stood out upon his face. It preyed upon him; and the lines wrought by anxious wakefulness grew deeper, as he grew in age. They had arrived safely, and all were glad about him. The sailors worked with a will that was new to them, and as the bum-boats came about they cracked bad jokes in French and laughed the more the worse their wit. Marie, too, was glad, and found cause for laughter as easy as the great rough men who had worked the harder to bring the bark to port because they knew they had an angel in their charge.

"I say, Colonel," said the third passenger, who now approached nearer, "this is not exactly the place we expected to find it, eh! It's too hilly for me, and I am sure you and Marie will be wanting to go back again to France almost before you've landed." The speaker was an ill-favored man, and traces of deep and continued dissipation were visible in his face. He spoke in a tone too familiar for one of his appearance to use towards such a gentleman as Colonel Martineau. His eye had a wicked look, and it was evident that he knew what sensations he aroused.

"It's not the place I expected to see, sir; but as to my returning to France soon," replied the Colonel, "that is a matter which I consider concerns only myself and Marie, and we will go or stay as our pleasure is."

"Well, it was merely a fancy of mine," replied the other, "That you might take a sudden resolve to return, for you know, Colonel, you are so impulsive in your movements, and you have made these sudden starts before."

"Phillip," cried the Colonel, while his face was suffused with anger and suppressed emotion. "By Heaven! I'll bear this insolence no longer! Am I to be thus taunted and forever pursued? Marie, my child, go into the cabin. Go at once!" he exclaimed, when he saw that she hesitated for a moment.

And then the two men, the one the picture of nobleness of character, the other of depraved tastes and low instincts, confronted one another. None was near enough to hear them, though their words were hot and rapid.

"It is not enough, that I have to bear he burden of your presence day after day, Philip Banton, that you should also add the insolence of speech to me! Do you not see, fool and knave, that you are slowly killing me with your conduct? Can you not understand that when I am gone your life of indolence and ease goes with me? I tell you, sir, the day will come when you will push me all too far."

"No, no, Colonel," returned the other, "I'm not so great a fool as that; the goose that lays the golden egg is not to be done away with while it produces, oh, no! but then you know when you took ship at Havre and didn't even send the word to tell me that you were going, why, I thought it rather sudden, not to say shabby; and if I hadn't been expecting something of the kind, I couldn't have been able to pack up and get ready to accompany you."

The tone and the manner in which this was said was very tantalizing, and the victim of the persecution fairly swelled with rage "You devil!" he exclaimed, "will you never have done? will you force me to do it once again?" As he said this he seized a belaying pin which had rolled out upon the deck, and with a quick movement aimed a blow at the other. It was not unexpected, and the arm was caught before it had time to inflict injury. "You old fool!" hissed Phillip, who, though evidently greatly angered at the attack, yet concealed it on his exterior—"so your appetite for murder is still unsatisfied, is it? You want to hang for two instead of one, do you?

The belaying pin had dropped from the hand of the old man, and he was completely overcome with the revulsion of feeling which had taken place. The anger had died away, and its place a blank despair had settled. A few more words, muttered in a low voice, passed between them and they separated. None had seen their difficulty. Yes, one had seen it. Marie with her frightened eyes and a face as pale as death, had stood while they confronted one another, and almost shrieked with fear that harm would touch her father. He said no word to her of the affair, and she questioned him not. Everything had been packed up, and shortly after they went down the companion-ladder, entered the Whitehall boat which was in waiting, and rowed to the wharf. Banton was with them. He was silent while they were in the boat, but when they stepped upon the wharf he bade them good day, and said he would call when they got settled. When Marie asked her father, as she had done a thousand times before, why he tolerated the presence of this man who was so odious to him, why he was forever pursued by him, the answer was just the same—"Don't ask, my child. Some day I'll tell you all."

They drove to a quiet little house in a quiet street, where a friend of the Colonel had recommended them. Everything was so cosy and clean, that Marie was at home at once. She forgot that wicked Philip, and was as happy as possible. But Philip had not forgotten them. One night he came, loud and boisterous. He had been drinking deeply. He wanted money. He said he liked the country and the people, they were so jolly and so fond of spending money. He himself had spent much and wanted more. The Colonel replied that he had not the sum asked for, and besides, he would not submit to a demand so exorbitant. At this Philip became very angry, and the torrent of abusive insolence which he poured upon the old gentleman, was terrible.

"You'll not get it for me, then? Take care, I tell you, or by G—d I'll tell that which you had not had said for ten times the sum I've asked of you. You don't want this innocent child, here, to know you as I do, Colonel Martineau, do you? You would not like to have her think her father a murderer of—

The sentence was never finished. The old man, while his tormentor was speaking, had gradually approached him, and with the suddenness of a tigar had leaped upon and caught him by the throat. The struggle was a desperate one. Benton had managed to draw his knife, and while the Colonel held him by the throat, had plunged it into the body of the latter. But the grip was not relaxed, and Banton was growing weaker every moment. The knife fell from his hands, and the elder man seized it, and with the strength of desperation, stabbed him to the heart. A crowd came hurrying in and found the corpse of Banton, the Colonel dying from the wound received, and Marie in a death like swoon.

The old man lingered for about an hour, and his daughter, now revived, but weak and tearful, sat beside him while he told the mystery of his life in brief and broken sentences. His wife, the mother of his darling Marie, had proved false to him many years ago, when Marie was but an infant. Mad with rage, in a moment of great passion he had struck her down and killed her. He, Colonel Martineau, was the murderer of his wife, the mother of his darling. None had seen the deed but Banton, who was then his butler. From Banton he had fled but he pursued him over land and sea. He would not have his great crime known while he was living, for he feared his daughter's love would turn to hate, and that were worse than death. And this was why he tolerated Banton.

A Vanderbilt Wedding.

When matrimony invades the Vanderbilt family New York society is in a pleasant flutter, and the recent marriage at St. Bartholomew's Church of Mr. William Sloan and Miss Emily, daughter of William H. Vanderbilt, Vice President of the Hudson Railroad Company, gave a brilliant opportunity for fashionable display. The scene was one of unusual elegance. The majority of the guests, who were assigned to the front pews on both sides of the middle aisle, were in full dress, some of the ladies exhibiting Parisian toilettes of great elegance and beauty. While the assemblage were awaiting the event of the bridal party the organist performed an excellent selection of operatic music, introducing the latest and most popular airs sung by Madame Pauline Lucca. Miss Vanderbilt was magnificently dressed in white satin, trimmed with lace, and wore a long lace veil, which hung in graceful folds from a wreath of orange flowers. Conspicuous among the guests were Commodore and Mrs. Vanderbilt, with their sons and daughters and their spouses, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Astor, and others equally distinguished in the moneyed aristocracy of the metropolis. The wedding was followed by a full dress reception in Mr. Vanderbilt's residence, 459 Fifth avenue, in which six or seven hundred ladies and gentlemen participated. The floral display was grand, as were also the music, banquet, presents and toilettes. During the reception Fifth avenue was blockaded for a quarter of a mile by private equipages.

Giving Presents.

Under this caption the St. Louis Republican makes some very sensible remarks, from which we clip the following:

The essence of the present consists in the sentiment of the thing; and as all sentiments seem to be out of date, it is not wonderful that presents have nearly become obsolete. A birthday present or a Christmas or New Year's gift, once the earliest and pleasantest thing in the world, must now be a costly article of *bijouterie*, the worth of which can be reckoned in dollars. Little articles of *vertu*, cups and spoons, nice little puzzles for the little ones; the cunning invention of some kind old uncle or aunt, are given with grudging groans, because they are a thing of course, and therefore do not redound to the glory of the giver, unless indeed, they be unusually rich and expensive. Even bridal gifts are bought with especial reference to the fact that they are to be exhibited, ticketed with the giver's name and "one does hate so to appear shabby!" There's no sentiment in all this. The *trousseau* may be enriched by such contributions, but the heart is out of the question. The exactions of Eastern despots, the shawls, the horses, the jewelry arms and precious gems, which are offered with outward smiles and secret curses, merit as well the name of *presents*.

The old word "keepsake" is a most expressive term—genuine Saxon and untranslatable. No French substitute of "*souvenir*" "*gage*" or any other word which has taken its place in modern days, is worth half so much. The broken ring, the bent dime—the pocket-piece of small intrinsic value—the book that has been used and marked—the ring that we have seen worn—these simple tokens often have a worth that no money value can give. We have seen some book of small pecuniary value, a hymn-book or prayer-book, or some selection from a favorite poet, received and treasured with a degree of sensibility which showed how good a judge the giver was of the true nature of a "present."

We do not desire to be understood as wishing to limit the name of present to articles of small intrinsic value. We are only protesting against the vulgar error that cost constitutes the worth of such things. There is a feeling that would consecrate the gift of an estate to a friend, and a perfect sympathy and confidence which would make it proper to accept such a gift.

We should be far from denying to the wealthy one of the purest and best pleasures of large possessions—the power of giving freely to those they love, for the simple gratification of doing so, without further thought or object. But still we insist that, considered as a present, the value of the largest gift, as well as the smallest, depends entirely upon the sentiment of the thing. If, therefore, any one, rich or poor, has a dear friend, one loved and sympathized with, and by whom he or she wishes to be remembered, if that friend is worthy, he or she will receive whatever is offered as a sacred memento—a keepsake to be cherished for all time. This is giving presents.

THE women of Italy are beginning a novel crusade against foreign fashions in dress. It is to be hoped that it will be an effectual one, for the models with which they propose to replace those of the French are to be taken partly from the most graceful and artistic of the unique garments pictured by famous Italian painters. Native artists in gowns will aid in this queer reformation, and a monthly journal will advocate it strenuously.

INDOLENCE.

Indolent! Indolent!—yes, I am Indolent;
So is the grass growing tenderly, slowly;
So is the violet, fragrant and lowly,
Drinking in quietness, peace and content;
So is the bird on the light branches swinging,
Only his carol of gratitude singing,
Only on living and loving intent.

Indolent! Indolent!—yes, I am Indolent;
So is the cloud overhanging the mountain;
So is the tremulous wave of a fountain,
Uttering softly its eloquent psalm;
Nerve and sensation in quiet reposing,
Silent as blossoms the night dew is closing,
But the full heart beating strongly and calm.

Indolent! Indolent!—yes, I am Indolent,
If it be idle to gather my pleasure
Out of creation's uncovered treasure,
Midnight and morning, by forest and sea—
Wild with the tempest's sublime exultation,
Lonely in Autumn's forlorn lamentation
Hopeful and happy with Spring and the bee.

Indolent! Indolent!—art thou not Indolent,
Thou who art living unloving and lonely,
Wrapped in a pall that will cover thee only
Shrouded is selfishness, piteous ghost
Sad eyes behold thee, and angels are weeping
Over thy forsaken and desolate sleeping.
Art thou not Indolent?—Art thou not lost?

THE FASHIONS.

EVENING DRESSES.

The approaching holiday season brings new evening dresses into requisition. Fine silk gauzes are in especial favor this winter. Instead of the striped gauzes so long worn, the preference now is for clouded damask gauze, or else lustrous polka dots on a dull surface. Plain white gauze is also much used. Pure white gauzes or else those with white grounds strewn with colored arabesque figures, are most admired. This fabric is far finer and more expensive than the sleazy grenadines that merchants sometimes label Chambery gauze. A lining or foundation of silk for the corsage and skirt is necessary for this transparent material:

THE ROUND JOSEPHINE CORSAGE

is adopted by lovers of novelty, though many low-necked basques and pointed corsages are still being made. The Josephine waist has a seam down the middle of the front, with a single dart on each side of it, the back is often made without side forms, and is fastened by eyelets and a silk facing-string. A bertha of puffs or of Grecian folds trims the low neck, and often conceals the short puffed sleeves. A wide belt with fancy buckle and sash accompanies this corsage, but is dispensed with by many ladies, as it makes a short waist look too thick and clumsy.

EVENING

Polonaises form parts of some of the reception and dinner dresses lately imported, hence these suits are called evening suits. The polonaise is usually of some dark shade of velvet, while the sleeves and demi-train are of faille of a far lighter shade. The vest polonaise is in favor for such suits, and a quantity of white lace is the very effective trimming. A superb costume of this description has the skirt and sleeves of faintest sky blue faille, while the polonaise is velvet of the darkest sapphire hue. The trimming is shell-like jabots of wide Valenciennes lace.

MORNING BODICES.

Cashmere bodices with silk revers are much used for morning and house toilettes. Pale blue, pink, or buff cashmere bodices are worn with skirts of black or other dark silk. The garment is merely a blouse or chemise Russe, cut long enough to fall over the hips underneath the dress skirt. The front is double-breasted with revers of silk. Half a dozen buttons are placed in two rows down the front. The tight sleeves have a rounded cuff of silk. A light blue bodice made in this way has mixed black and white Cluny lace bordering the revers and cuffs. Sometimes a tiny pocket is on the left breast.

BONNETS AND VEILS.

The sailor bonnet worn far back on the head is the shape that has met with most favor this season. In Paris this is called the Babagas bonnet, a name adopted from one of the characters in Sardou's suppressed play. Among round hats the Rubens is found to be the most becoming. This falls low on the forehead, and is turned up on one side only. Sea-skin turbans of very simple shape appear on cold days. The veils most worn are of black tulle, with thickly wrought dots at wide intervals. Tulle that is closely dotted and the half-transparent dots of thread net make shadows on the face, and are very unbecoming. The veil is cut in a deep point that falls low in front, and has tabs fastened behind by a shell or jet pin.

OLD LADIES' DRESSES.

There is little to be said about old ladies' dresses, because they differ but slightly from those described for young ladies. Basques of simple shape, with a single skirt trimmed with flat pleatings and folds, are worn by stout old ladies, while those who retain the slenderness of youth add upper skirts that are not very bouffant. Black silks, cashmeres, and alpacas remain their favorite dress, but the dark, quiet cloth colors now in vogue are also used for their costumes. Easy-fitting sacques of seal-skin, and ample Dolmans of black cashmere, velvet, or gray camel's-hair, are the wraps worn. A scarf of India cashmere or a fur boa is added for warmth. Gray hair is more often arranged in puffs or tresses above the forehead than in the Pompadour roll of last year.

YOUNG MISSES' COSTUMES.

Young girls in their teens wear dress skirts reaching to their ankles. The skirt proper is often formed entirely of kilt pleating, a comfortable fashion for winter, provided the skirt is not made too heavy for young hips to carry. Graceful short upper skirts, with apron fronts and simple jockey basques, complete such dresses. Sleeveless basques of velveteen of the same shade are worn with dark brown and olive suits of cashmere, serge, merino, or empress cloth. These basques are dressy and inexpensive, as they require only a yard of velveteen, and are simply trimmed with a thick cord of silk. Dressy suits for young girls are also made with polonaise over a kilt pleated skirt.

THE SAILOR SUITS.

for young girls have become so popular that they are no longer confined to blue flannel, but are made in black and gray flannel as well. A black flannel suit for a girl at twelve years is made with the pretty loose sailor blouse falling over the hips and a single skirt: this is brightened up by scarlet cashmere trimmings, such as a square sailor collar, square cuffs, pockets and bias bands on the skirt, stitched there with white silk. A sash of scarlet cashmere is sometimes worn knotted on the left side. The dresses cost from $10 to $15, according to size; the cashmere sash is $1 25 extra. The felt Tyrolienne hat is universally worn by young girls. Bands of Swiss muslin with lace ends, or else a standing ruffle of muslin and lace complete the dress around the neck.

VARIETIES.

Blue-black kid gloves are the latest importation from Paris. These are worn with black and other dark suits.

French corsets, bound top and bottom with white plush, are daintily finished around the neck with a frill of real Valenciennes lace, held in place by narrow blue or cherry velvet ribbon run through beading; price $14.

Bows of two colors are worn in the hair to match the neck-tie about the throat.

Black velvet spencers or sleeveless jackets are much worn. These have the advantage of being economical, as they can be worn over frayed waists, the sleeves of which are still in good repair. With colored over-skirts and sleeves these spencers make a pretty and becoming Henri III. costume.—[Harper's Bazar.

FARM NOTES.

GREEN FOOD FOR FOWLS.

Mr. Wright, in his book on poultry, thus talks of the importance of green food to poultry that is confined:

The last requisite in the shape of diet is a regular supply of green food. Here, again, fowls kept on grass will need no attention; but for birds penned up the daily provision of it is an absolute necessity, though most beginners are ignorant of it. We well remember in our own early experiences how our fowls died, we could not at first tell why; and one fine Buff Cochin cock, whose only fault was a strong vulture hook, was in particular greatly regretted. An experienced friend let us into the secret, and after that we had no difficulty in keeping fowls, even where it is often said they cannot be kept in health, viz.: in a yard paved with large flag-stones. The best substitute for natural grass is a large, fresh turf, thrown in daily, to each four or five hens; and even in towns it is often possible to procure this by giving children a few pence every week to keep up a regular supply. Where turf is not allowed to be taken grass may be cut or pulled, but in this case must be cut into green chaff, with shears or a chaff machine. The latter plan is how we actually managed for years in a yard only sixty-seven by thirty-five feet, divided into six pens, paying some child a few pence to bring fresh-cut grass daily, cutting it up and mixing it with their soft meat.

PUMPKINS FOR COWS.

From a peck of seed dropped and covered in the gaps of a corn field, a dairy of nine cows have been kept up to summer milking and the quality of the butter is super-excellent, and six heifer calves raised from the above as fat as moles. The cows are fatter, too, than a majority of the cattle slaughtered. These cows have been making about six pounds of butter per week, berides supplying new milk and cream for a gentleman's house with sixteen inmates. The pumpkins are chopped up in the mangers with a spade, morning, noon, and night, about half a bushel each time when cut into pieces. They eat while being milked morning and night, and they come to the yard and go into the stable for half an hour at noon. Beets, carrots, and some other roots and small ears of corn will follow, so as to keep up the milk during winter.

KILLING POULTRY.

An exchange says the easiest, quickest and best way to kill a fowl is to open his beak, and then, with a pointed and narrow knife, make an incision at the back of the roof, which will divide the vertebræ and cause immediate death; after which hang the fowl up by the legs till the bleeding ceases; then rinse the beak out with vinegar and water. Fowls killed in this manner keep longer, and do not present the unsightly external marks of those killed by the ordinary system of wringing the neck. In this connection we wish to impress on our readers the necessity of special care in dressing poultry for market. The difference in price will more than compensate for the trouble. Also, don't send in poultry in poor condition—holiday customers all look for and will take only fat birds.

"Seven of You Here Already."

An absurd mistake led on one occasion to the temporary confinement of the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland in a mad house. His lordship had received an unfavorable report on this particular asylum, and being anxious to judge for himself, he drove up in a close car, without having sent any intimation of his coming. When the porter refused him admission, he said at last, "I am the Lord Chancellor."

"Oh, Lord Chancellor, eh?" said the porter, with a grin, as he opened the gate "Step in; it's all right. We have seven of you here already. One got loose last week with the Emperor of China, but I thought both of you were back."

By this time his lordship was within the gate, and a batch of warders summoned by the porter took him in charge. It was not till he had sent for his Secretary that he obtained release.

THE prices of lumber and timber lands in all parts of the country are advancing. There is a growing scarcity of wood, the extensive demand for which causes prices to increase. This is especially noticeable in Maine and New Jersey.

A YOUNG lady at a recent fashionable church wedding in New York seated herself on the back of a pew for better observation, but seriously interrupted the ceremony by an involuntary somersault and attempt to stand on her head in the pew just behind.

IT is one of Rubenstein's eccentricities that he will not play at a concert where Strauss' waltzes are on the programme.

VARIETIES.

AN association of Hindoos is to be started at Bombay to encourage the remarriage of widows.

THE plucky wife of Lieut. Kendall, of Fort Davis, Tex., shot dead a colored corporal who was trying to break in her apartments.

"NOW, Johnny," says grandma, "I want you to sit just as still as a mouse." "Mouses don't sit still, grandma." Sure enough!

TWENTY-ONE dentists in Indiana were recently convicted of infringing the Goodyear Company's patent in using hard rubber for their plates.

A THREE-year-old child of Mr. John Reed, of Vernon, Illinois, bled to death recently from a wound in one of its gums no larger than the head of a pin.

PUNCH'S idea of family government: Mother—Where's baby, Mary? Mary—In the other room. Mother—Go directly and see what she's doing, and tell her she musn't.

A MEDDLESOME man, who was watching his wife bake pies, stepped with his bare foot on a warm stove lid, and then stepped up in the air a few paces, and has gone west.

MISS COX, formerly a San Francisco belle who was left with a large fortune by the death of her lover, is now an inmate of the insane asylum on Blackwell's Island.

SAID Mr. Froude to a reporter in search of knowledge: "I pronounce the ou in my name like oo in fool." The reporter fears that there is a smack of personality about that answer, though he can't tell just where it comes in.

THE Hartford Times tells of a gentleman in that city who, on getting a glass of soda, was retiring from the store without the usual little ceremony which follows that operation. "Recollect," said the polite proprietor, "if you lose your pocket-book, you didn't pull it out here."

THERE is some talk in Washington about a diplomatic ball to be given during the Christmas holidays. It is understood that the English, French, Russian and Spanish ambassadors are in favor of the affair, but whether the project will be carried out remains to be seen.

A SHORT time prior to the death of Edwin Forrest he wrote the following words to a friend: "My bodily health is now very good, but my mind is ill at ease. My sister, Eleanora, died Saturday last. I feel a sense of utter loneliness. There is no one now in the wide world whose veins bear blood kindred to mine."

A BOSTON gentleman who could not waltz, offered a young lady a $100 if she would let him hug her as much as the man did who had just waltzed her. It was a good offer, and showed that money was no object to him, but they put him out of the house so hard that his eyes were quite black.

OSHKOSH, Wis., has had an Enoch Arden, but he didn't come back and gaze through the window at the felicity of the green and yellow household and then go into the green and yellow melancholy business; not any. He kicked the new husband out, sorted over the children and sent his brats after him, and then, after threshing his wife, settled down into a peaceful and happy head of the family.

THE law passed in the New York legislature a year or two ago against the defacement of natural scenery has worked much good in that State, and tourists are now enabled to enjoy the grandeur of the Catskills and Adirondacs without being perpetually reminded of physic. But on the New Jersey side of the Hudson river "the pill people are painting puffs of their pills upon the Palisades," and the æsthetic New Yorkers are disgusted.

LONDON is in a dispute over the adulteration of coffee, as well as the pernicious effects of tea-drinking. On the one side, certain newspapers have charged that it is next to impossible to obtain pure coffee from any dealer, and that the articles used in adulterating it are hateful. On the other side, the dealers claim that they are not responsible for the adulteration, such as it is; that people, as a rule, do not like pure coffee and cannot afford to use it; and, finally, that nothing is used to mix with coffee except chicory, because there are no articles cheap enough to take its place. It is maintained that chicory is not even so hurtful as coffee and that the practice of mixing it with coffee is a decided improvement upon a poor article of the latter.

A GALLANT gentleman has just died in the neighborhood of Troy, N. Y. Many years ago he broke an engagement to marry, and now he has left the jilted lady a snug ten thousand. In his will he thus tells the story: "Many years since, before my acquaintance with the late Mrs. Dunlop, I was engaged to Miss Aiken, which engagement, for certain reasons, was broken off by me. I have not seen her for over thirty years, but know that she is still alive, and now, for partial reparation for the wrong committed, and should she still live at the time of my death and will receive it, I direct my executors to pay her in three annual instalments, within twelve months, the sum of $10,000. Should she refuse to receive it, the amount to revert to my daughter Jessie." It is stated that the lady has accepted the offer and has received the money.

THE coming marriage of Mustapha Pacha's daughter to Khalil-Sherif Pacha is throwing Turkish society in a flutter. Four splendid carriages have been sent from Paris to complete the number of the bride's equipage. Thirty gorgeous robes are being made by fashionable modistes. The wedding veil, of Brussels lace, has cost £800. Besides the jewels presented, the princess will wear on the day of her marriage a tiara and necklace of diamonds presented by her father. These costly gifts have been purchased for £20,000. So that the young lady will be right royally apparelled, and it is a satisfaction to think these valuables are her own; she cannot be deprived of them by her husband or by any other person, the Turkish law being careful to secure a wife's property. Two of her private apartments have been furnished by a Parisian upholsterer at a cost of £2,800, not including clocks, vases, lamps, and other works of art and ornament.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 23, 1872

THE rebel, General LONGSTREET, has been placed in charge of the Louisiana State militia by the bogus Legislature. He appears ready and willing to do any dirty work that may be allotted to him.

THERE was considerable squirming in the Senate on Tuesday in regard to the prohibitory liquor bill. Several Senators thought that the bill was an excellent one, but they didn't want it referred to the committees of which they were chairmen and so after the bill had been tossed to and fro the Finance Committee was told to take the bill, which is virtually entombing it.

A WASHINGTON correspondent explains why the Administration Senators were so anxious to get Senator FENTON off the Committee of Finance. It appears that a good many clerks were hired to fold and frank campaign documents, and it is important that they be paid out of the National Treasury without any fuss. The committee as now composed will have this properly arranged.

THE *Chronicle* is the only Republican paper in Pittsburgh, so far, that has dared to speak out in denunciation of the discharge of the white mechanics employed by the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company to make room for the Chinamen. Not one of that trio of ring organs, the *Commercial*, *Dispatch* or *Gazette*, which pretend to be such friends of the workingman, has seen fit to say one word on either side. Have the ring masters commanded them to keep silent?

THERE is a sense of relief indicated on the part of the public, in knowing, that it was only poor girls who were roasted to death, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, and not guests. The lives of these twenty-two girls were as valuable to them, as dear to their parents, and friends, as those in any other part of that stately edifice. Had this occured to the guests, it is probable, such a tempest would have been raised, as to demand greater safeguards in hotel architecture; but as it is, the employees will continue to be placed in attics, cut off from relief in case of fire, and the world move on as usual.

IT seems to be impossible in the eyes of the *Dispatch*, for casualties to happen on the Pennsylvania Central road, involving the loss of life through the carelessness of those in charge of trains. They are all "accidents which no human foresight could prevent." This is about the broadest amnesty ever accorded to any institution controlled by human beings, and more than the Pennsylvania Central demands. Engineers, conductors, brakesmen, switch tenders, and watchmen are frequently discharged for disobedience of orders, and neglect of duty, which has involved loss of life and destruction of property. As the *Dispatch* is not the paid advocate of any corporation, and frequently exhibits independence, it would have served its own reputation and the interests of the traveling public better, to have demanded an investigation into the recent massacre at Mifflin, where there was not even the poor apology of a broken rail or axle, or misplaced switch to shield the employees, than to jump to the conclusion that there are no "accidents on this road which occur through the carelessness of the employees or the negligence of the company." The officers of the road will not say it was an accident which could not have been prevented, because if they do, it will seriously reduce travel on this particular road in the future.

WANTS A TITLE.

The policy of the founders of this government, to prevent testimonials or gifts to any of our officials from foreign nations is a wise one. It turns out that Minister WASHBURNE paid a flying visit to his native shores recently, to urge Congressional relief in this respect. The Constitution forbids any person holding an office of profit or trust accepting, without the consent of Congress, any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State. WASHBURNE copying after his chief, labors under the impression that an exception ought to be made in his case, and permit him to receive a title from the German Emperor, for his services in behalf of Germans in Paris, during the reign of Communism. He will thus be enabled to found an order of nobility in this country on his return, and claim distinction above all his predecessors. The *World* commenting upon the latest departure from republican simplicity says:

Minister Washburne is urging the passage of such an act as will enable him to accept an order, gratuity, or other testimonial certifying the gratification of the German Government at the manner in which he acted as a representative of that power in Paris during the Franco-Prussian war. As his zeal in this capacity was so great that M. Thiers stigmatized him as a spy, an imputation the Minister has never, so far as we know, resented, the proposed testimonial is doubtless of commensurate value. Considering that Germany declined to allow the United States to compensate the experts who framed the basis of the Emperor William's San Juan decision, it is hard to see how we can allow Germany to remunerate our man without perpetrating a shabbiness.

THE RADICAL MIXTURE.

Although the *Commercial* is wonderfully enthusiastic over the cause of education in the Southern States, and would be willing to expend the public money to support mixed schools in that section, and enforce obedience to school laws enacted by Congress by the use of the U. S. Army; and if we are to judge of the future from the past, even by another suspension of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, in order that any carpet-bagging Yankee school Marm would be enabled to imprison white children who declined to mix with the juvenile darkies; it is passing strange that on the question of the forcing of the same class of people into our public schools here, so lately as the 29th of last month it had "*No call to express an opinion.*"

THE POST is the friend of education to the highest grade, and the *Commercial* is unfair in asserting the contrary. But THE POST is now and always has been, the opponent of all assumption of ungranted power by the general government. Admitting that the whites of the Southern States would not have established public schools, what is that to you or to any body but the people of each State? Has the general government the power to do in every State, all such things as Congress may regard as beneficial, simply because the people in that State neglect to do so? If so, where is the authority? The *Commercial* argues as if we were British subjects and not American citizens. As if the Imperial Parliament were our Legislature bound by no restrictions but its own will; and not the Congress of the States, acting under a plainly written Power of Attorney called a Constitution.

It does occur that this tendency, upon the part of people here in Pennsylvania, to prescribe rules for the people in other States, is in the highest degree ridiculous—in view of the kind of men we elect to high office here—were it not so dangerous to our whole governmental structure, in its tendency to establish bad precedents.

It is very true that if the doctrines of this paper had been carried out, not a negro in the whole South would have been a voter to-day, unless that right had been conferred by the State in which he resided.

But what folly is this—what work of supererogation is it the *Commercial* is advocating, even at the cost of destroying the independence which no State ever parted with? Here are four millions of people whose great virtues have been *ding donged* into our ears so long and so loudly, that one is tempted to feel towards them as the old *Athenian* did towards ARISTIDES, who are now said not to be able to take care of themselves! These people are fit to vote, we are told; they furnish cadets for West Point and Annapolis; they sit in both Houses of Congress; they aspire to have a representative in the Cabinet; and yet they are such children, so grossly ignorant, so thriftless, in short so entirely unable to take care of themselves, that they required to be fed and clothed and lodged by the government—in other words, at the expense of the whites whom they aspire to rule—through the medium of that "hypocritical electioneering apparatus the Freedman's Bureau." And even after being coddled and dandled upon the governmental knees for seven or eight years, the precious baby must still be provided for out of the Treasury; and not only so but be thrust upon all occasions, into the faces of the other race.

Surely it is not necessary to bind these Wards of the Government in swaddling clothes forever.

If the *Commercial* will come back to the starting point, and argue this as a question of the power of the general government, we are at its service; but for a mere war of assertion and the slinging of epithets back and forward, we have no taste whatever.

EDWIN FORREST.

The telegraph brings news of the decease of EDWIN FORREST, the great tragedian. His death seems to have been sudden and wholly unexpected. He was in his sixty-sixth year.

Of his unequaled histrionic powers it is scarcely necessary to speak. His fame as an actor has extended to every city and hamlet where the English language is spoken, and although he was always subjected to severe and often unfriendly criticism, it must be now agreed that in the higher walks of tragedy, and especially in the rendition of the greater characters that SHAKSPEARE drew, he stood without a rival.

His early life was passed in a steady struggle with adversity—a continual contest with all the trials that await the young aspirant of humble birth. But he battled bravely with them all, and acquired not only the education which his profession demanded, but was an accomplished scholar besides. He was a liberal patron of the arts, and of artists, and was especially kind to the unappreciated and unfortunate of his own profession. And it is understood that the larger part of his ample fortune will be devoted to the amelioration of the hard lot of destitute and decayed actors. His charities for public objects were frequent and generous, sometimes munificent—although he was known as a man that took care of his earnings, and who generally made judicious investments.

He was a devoted son and brother—and from the first dawn of his prosperity, his mother and sisters were made the sharers of it. To them he was constantly devoted to the end; but one by one they were taken from his side by death, and when his summons came he had not, we believe, one living relative by consanguinity. His marriage was singularly unfortunate, and involved him in the most mortifying and harrassing legal difficulties. These were increased by his proud and impatient temper, and it is certain that the last twenty years of his life, were embittered from this melancholy cause.

We await further particulars of his closing days and no doubt ample obituary notices will be furnished by his friends who will do full justice to his memory.

LOUISIANA.

An Eastern paper very truly remarks that one of the most melancholy things about the political troubles in the South, is that no one seems to be surprised at their occurrence. It is seriously true that the politics of the country has been growing more and more filthy, just in proportion to the increased lease of power granted to the Radicals. This is just what every sensible man has been anticipating ever since the initiation of the reconstruction rascality; a policy at war with every principle of the Constitution, and which has contributed more than all else to undermine the popular respect for our whole system of political doctrines and practice, and consequently to undermine the liberty of the people.

Louisiana is now the theatre of Radical gyrations which may well make the judicious grieve—the patriot mourn. We have already very briefly alluded to the condition of things in New Orleans, we now propose to go into the matter more at length; and as we shall in a great measure confine ourselves to a historic detail, we trust that no one will be deterred by the extent of our remarks from giving them an attentive perusal. As we proceed, our readers will bear in mind that Louisiana is a State, fashioned by Radical handiwork after the most approved pattern of the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, passed by the two Houses by a two-thirds vote over the vetoes of President JOHNSON; a man whose name will grow in public esteem precisely as the people of the United States recover from their lapse from political virtue, common sense, and true patriotism; and who will in future history be regarded as a pure minded patriot, and a brave and fearless statesman who was overwhelmed by the madness which for a time ruled the popular mind.

Gen. GRANT is clearly the leader of the New Orleans assault upon law and order, although he has with his proverbial cunning, contented himself until within a day or two, in merely pulling the wires which set his puppets in motion. The eruption which now appears upon the surface had its origin as far back as the beginning of the recent canvass. The nomination of KELLOGG for governor was a prospective defiance of the State constitution, the work of Radical hands; for KELLOGG was and is, and will be until the 4th of March 1873, a Senator in Congress; and that instrument provides that no one being a member of either House of Congress or holding any office under the U. S. is eligible to any State office. Their nomination for Lieutenant Governor was in the same line, the nominee being a collector of U. S. Customs.

This Convention assembled in a hall under charge of U. S. Deputy Marshals, and no one was given the *entree*, save by means of a pass signed by the U. S. Marshal, who called the Convention to order under the direction of the State Committee, a majority of whom are U. S. officials. No delegates, with a few exceptions, were admitted who declined to pledge themselves to vote for Senator KELLOGG's nomination for Governor. The Collector of Customs, at New Orleans, who is a brother-in-law of GRANT, took pains to have it understood that no employee of the Custom House who refused to vote for KELLOGG's nomination could retain his place. Of this Convention nearly every officer held office under the Administration, and KELLOGG, of course obtained the nomination.

The Custom House was at once filled with a crowd of unnecessary officers paid out of the public Treasury, who were set to work without delay all over the State, stirring up the ignorant negro vote for GRANT's candidate. A brass band was on hand at all their meetings, the performers in which were nominally in the service of the government and paid by it. A newspaper was issued, supported by a 7 per cent. assessment on the monthly pay of every U. S. office holder in the State; and under a law of Congress, passed under the inspiration of Senator KELLOGG himself, registering officers were appointed for every parish or county, and Commissioners of Election for every precinct. United States Deputy Marshals covered the State—some parishes had as many as two hundred and fifty of these creatures—and in many cases, along with detachments of the U. S. Army, surrounded the polls.

After all this machinery was brought into play, neither GRANT nor KELLOGG were disposed to submit to defeat; and a political judge, backed by the army, has seized upon the government of the State; KELLOGG and his equally defeated and equally ineligible compeer—the Radical candidate for Lieutenant-Governor—will be carried into power on the crossed bayonets of the regular army, and GRANT's brother-in-law, CASEY will be sent to the Senate of the United States by a legislature chosen as KELLOGG has been.

General FRANK HERRON, who was not much in favor with his Radical brethern a few short months ago, has been interviewed by a couple of reporters for the city papers; and as he finds GRANT firmly seated for four years more, has given evidence of a strong resolve to regain the favor of the President. The General is evidently disposed to be facetious, or he would not jumble the Democrats, WARMOUTH and "the Custom-house ring" in one conglomerate; nor would he speak so confidently of the real result of the late election, when the whole proceeding on the part of the Custom-house ring, whose candidate KELLOGG was, has been directed to the purpose of preventing a fair, or at least a legal canvass of the returns of that election.

The General, who realy ought to know everything about this affair, insists that the planters and business men are all for GRANT down there. This, of course, is necessarily a matter of conjecture, but were there any way of testing the accuracy of this assertion, we would wager a *bawbee* that, after deducting the negroes and the carpet-baggers, GRANT did not have one vote in every hundred in the whole State.

As we have already said, in some former remarks upon this disgusting manifestation of usurped authority on the part of GRANT, we have no respect for WARMOTH. He and KELLOGG are birds of a feather. They both went South—as a good many more of the same sort have done—for the base purpose of profiting by the misfortunes of the whites and the gross and stupid ignorance of the negroes. They have, both of them, sacrificed character and all that decent men hold sacred, for the sake of riches and of political promotion. But the men who have been made voters by Radical sleight-of-hand, did elect him Governor of a State manufactured in accordance with the Reconstruction pattern; and we insist upon it that GRANT and all his underlings are *estopped* from denying the work of their own hands, and from remitting Louisiana to a mere territorial condition—either by shrewd trickery worked out by a political judge, or by open and daring violence perpetrated by a general of the army.

Suppose the Democrats had possession of the United States Government, how would Pennsylvania take it to have Judge MCCANDLESS issuing his injunction to prevent the Legislature from opening and counting the returns of the recent election for Governor? Even the Democrats and Liberals would say: "Stop, what right have you to meddle; true, enormous frauds were perpetrated, sufficient to raise a reasonable doubt as to the result; but Pennsylvania is a Sovereign State. She attends to these affairs herself." We beg the venerable judge's pardon for taking the liberty of suggesting, even for purposes of illustration, that he could be induced to do a thing so utterly outrageous, whether viewed from a legal or a political point of view. But if this impudent assumption of power is permitted to pass without rebuke, the time is not far distant when, step by step, our rulers will have advanced so far in their onward march towards absolute power—when our independent judges will have passed away and the bench be covered with parasites and pettifoggers—that no editor will venture, save at the risk of his personal liberty, in daring to criticise anything GRANT or his Adjutants may please to do.

It has been well said that no people's liberty has ever been taken away from them by sound of trumpet. The process has been a gradual one. Their ears become deaf to the voice of warning. One attends to his farm and another to his merchandize. The sentinel who calls the cry of alarm, is unheeded and regarded as a mere fanciful imaginer of unreal dangers. The farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the manufacturer are all making money, and care naught for politics. They leave that filthy business to a set of people who are running after office. No, indeed; catch them worrying over such things. The Government is all right, so long as business is brisk.

The simple souls never think that in all these beliefs, they are the victims of the cunning of those very despicable creatures whom they properly despise. It is the low-down bummer who has designedly made politics (in its practical duties,) the dirty pool you say it is, and he has done so just to keep you away from it. This has been going on for so many years, that it cannot be suffered to go on much longer without great danger. We see the results not only in Louisiana, but all over the South. Your money making is all well enough, if you don't chance to awaken some morning and discover that the money you have accumulated has become a veritable mess of pottage for which you, ESAU-like sold your birth-right.

GRANT has decided the question. And as if to prove his fixed resolve to have his own way in this new *Coup d'Etat*, he has ordered his *facile* Attorney General to telegraph to M'ENERY, the Democrtic Governor elect, that any effort to change the *Decree of Cæsar* will be unavailing. The decision was made without a hearing, and the people are told very plainly that submission to this insolent assumption of power is the only mode of avoiding blood-shed.

Had we not better suspend subscribing to the fund for the celebration of the 100th Anniversary of American Independence until we ascertain whether there is anything left to be thankful for?

JOHN CHINAMAN.

The Republican organs hereabout, have nothing to say in favor of the workingmen, who were thrown out of employment by the rat-eating Chinese at the Beaver Falls Cutlery Works; nor would they, we presume, if these Chinese serfs were introduced into half the workshops of Pittsburgh. We hear a great deal about protection, on account of the pauper labor of other countries, and much about the rights of workingmen during election times, but it faded away upon the first practical test.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, speaking of their general character, says:

John Chinaman may be a very good sort of a fellow in his way, but there are decidedly objectional things about him. Thus our people can hardly be favorably impressed with the licensed custom which consigns half the children of Pekin to assassination, or inclined to put up patiently with the policy that admits of the immigration of no other Chinese females to the United Srates than professional prostitutes.

What are we to do with these incoming Celestials? The Caucasian is learning how to get along with the negro freedman pretty well; but how he is to get along with the Mongolian remains yet to be seen. The Chinese character is in some respects wholly incomprehensible to our people. These Oriental immigrants are faithful workers, but seemingly totally devoid of integrity or honor. They have a religion, but the sum and substance of that religion is the worship of the devil. They are inferior in bone and muscle to our other laborers, but superior in energy and persistence to most of them. They are indifferent to life, and yet unmindful of all that appertains to the hereafter. In short, they are heathens so bound up in their heathism as to look with abhorrence on any religion other than their own, and view with contempt the pretensions of any other prophet than Confucius. What we are to do with so abnormal an element in our population is likely to prove one of the most difficult problems of the time.

HOW WOULD IT LOOK FARTHER NORTH.

Here are some salient points in the late news from New Orleans:

1. There is a dispute as to who is elected Governor of Louisiana. Each side claims the victory; and each side has a Returning Board to certify to it.

2. One of the candidates, Mr. KELLOGG, is now a United States Senator. The Constitution of Louisiana makes a U. S. officer ineligible to the Governorship. It is claimed that a case many years ago gives a precedent for construing the Constitution against its language; and this, in turn, is denied.

3. It is not pretended that Senator KELLOGG was actually elected Governor. It is only claimed that he would have been elected, if all the negroes had been allowed to vote. His opponents deny that any were hindered.

4. The State Court sustains KELLOGG'S opponent; the U. S. Circuit Judge sustains KELLOGG. On this the U. S. troops are pledged to sustain KELLOGG, by the Attorney-General, speaking for National Administration.

Suppose these things were done in Kentucky, or Maryland, instead of Louisiana?

The above very fair synopsis of the troubles in Louisiana appears in the N. Y. *Tribune* of Saturday. Now if the Administration succeeds in purchasing the position of editor for Vice President COLFAX, we predict that there will be no more articles of that kind in its columns. GRANT is not disposed to have so powerful a journal in opposition to his schemes, therefore he sets his friends to work for the purpose of bringing the tone of that paper in harmony with his administration.

ANOTHER CARPETBAGGER.

The present terrible condition of several of the Southern States is mainly due to the introduction of unscrupulous men from the North. In relation to one of them the *Tribune* says:

Affairs are unsavory in South Carolina, where Mr. J. J. Patterson, a thrifty, unscrupulous Pennsylvanian, has been elected to the Senate by the Legislature. He came to grief at once, being arrested for bribery and corruption. Temporarily released from custody, he was rearrested, and is yet to be tried. This scandalous chapter in South Carolina politics will not surprise anybody who has paid any attention to affairs in that State. As between ex-Governor Scott and Patterson, the latter would be a choice of evils. But both are understood to have regarded the contest for the Senatorship as one of cash only. It may be difficult to prove bribery in Patterson's case; though there is little doubt that the moral evidence against him is conclusive. Mr. Elliott, the colored candidate, seems to have cut no figure in the canvass. His strength has supposed to be merely an unknown quantity, which is marketable. All of these troubles and squabbles are disgraceful to American politics; but they are the legitimate fruit of seed sown in revolution, reconstruction, and repression.

GEN. BANKS has introduced a resolution into the House, giving the President $50,000 per annum, and fixes the period at the 4th of March, 1873, so as to accommodate the Constitution, which stipulates that the salary shall not be increased nor diminished for the term which the President is serving. A new term will therefore commence at that time, which makes it all fish in GRANT's net. The proposition would not have met with much favor if GREELEY had been elected. We don't object to the salary; it is little enough for the present incumbent, considering the great strain upon his mental faculties.

THE Chicago *Tribune* insists that SUSAN B. ANTHONY is entitled to something handsome in the way of office, in return for her services in the recent Presidential campaign. Among other arguments to this point, it says: "Miss ANTHONY'S personal claims are not less deserving than the political dangers she has encountered. She has devoted a lifetime to the cause. She has braved the low associations o three political conventions in one year she has foresworn the fascinating arts of the toilette; she has been the heroine of a thousand newspaper squibs; she has eschewed sewing societies, church societies and the untold fascinations of female gossip—all in the interest of the successful party and of the Cause. If Miss ANTHONY is ever to be rewarded, the reward should be deferred no longer Moreover she is not rich in this world's goods, and she has to pay the expenses of the Rochester lawsuit. And she is certainly better qualified to discharge the duties of an office than many of those who wear pantaloons."

THE latest improvement on the dilatory processes of tanning leather is claimed by a Bostonian, who is a practical tanner, and has been experimenting on the new invention, which every one acquainted with the business said was impossible for twelve years. Instead of occupying months, by the new process everything from the lightest fancy stocks to heavy sole leather can be tanned in from twelve to twenty days; and alligator hides, which by the old process cannot be tanned in less than eight months or a year, have been tanned in four weeks. Instead of beginning with a weak solution and gradually increasing in strength, liquor of full strength is used from the first, with the simple addition of two articles. No acids, sodas, etc., which destroy the texture, are used to quicken the work, which is done in cold liquor. The skin is struck through at first and the thin places filled, thus keeping it at an even thickness. Stock for manufacturing purposes can be made in even less time than has been stated, thoroughly tanned, but of lighter weight.

AMONG the letters lately written by Mr. GREELEY is the following addressed to a friend in Cincinnati:

NEW YORK, October 18, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR.—Before the eventful day, let me thank you for the ability and heartness with which you have sustained the Liberal movement, though its candidates were not your first choice. I hope my share in the canvass has met your approval, though my *role* as a speaker was a very difficult one. You know that I would have kept silence if I had felt at liberty to do so. But I was authoritatively urged to go, and I went.

Even though our candidates should suffer defeat, I am confident that our principles will not, and that the sober second thought of the people will pronounce them just, and their proclamation timely; so we fight on to the first mile-stone, now so near at hand.

I do not obey the urgent solicitations that I make another Western tour, mainly because my wife lies on her death-bed. She may live a month yet, but her sufferings are great, and she cannot long abide with us. So you see I cannot leave her.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

THE Hartford *Courant* explains an allusion in a letter of HORACE GREELEY, published since his death, to the fortune he had thrown away in becoming the surety of JEFF. DAVIS. The first volume of his "History of the American Conflict" sold to the number of one hundred and fifty thousand copies, and the publishers expected an equal sale for the second volume. Some sixty thousand volumes have been disposed of, and the demand was increasing, when it became known that he had signed the bond. The sales virtually stopped; and to this day there has been no great demand for the book. As Mr. GREELEY had received fifty thousand dollars as his share of the profit, it can be readily imagined what it cost him to do an act which he believed to be both magnanimous and just.

THE New York *Herald* (GRANT) mildly admonishes the President when it says:

The situation in New Orleans continues to be very grave. An attempt was made by the police of the city, armed to the teeth, to dislodge the volunteers by the game of bluff. This failed, and as neither side intended to shed blood, the affair was merely threatening. It would seem that General Grant and his Attorney-General had decided definitely to use the Federal power on the side of the Republicans. Kellogg and Pinchback may therefore plume themselves on the victory won by audacity, backed by force. We are not prepared to say that Warmoth, the carpet-bagger in its most offensive sense, is entitled to the position he claims for his party, but does not this action of the Executive at Washington give him claim to an outcry against what seems absolute tyranny?

Ida and Gabrielle Greeley.

The two daughters of the late Mr. Greeley have, through their inherited distinction, their own personal worth and accomplishments and the great afflictions through which they have lately been called upon to pass, become extremely interesting to well disposed people all over the country. Miss Ida is more of the Spanish than American cast, being a typical brunette. She is rather under the medium height, but well formed and pretty. Possessing intelligence far above the ordinary, she has long kept herself posted not only on the current matters of the day but on still more obstruse subjects. The story of her engagement to the purser of the ill-fated Missouri grew out of some hints thrown out by himself of tender intimacy with Miss Ida, and, because untrue, they have given that young lady considerable annoyance. The family became acquainted with him on their trip to Nassau, and with common courtesy asked him to call. He not only called, but remained some time, but, though treating him well, the young lady gave him no encouragement. Miss Ida was educated in a convent, and as a consequence she is a devout Roman Catholic. Miss Gabrielle is the exact opposite of her sister in appearance. She is flaxen-haired, sweet-faced, and somewhat taller than Ida, but exceedingly gentle. Having perhaps less independence and determination, she is yet as much to be admired in her way. Though, as they have said, the property left them is not yet determined, there seems to be no danger that they are left unprovided for. [Boston Post.

A WARNING.

Toil not for wealth, friend;
It wastes away—it wastes away:
Heard up your health' friend,
While yet you may—while yet you may:
Joy is not gilded,
Mirth has no crown:
Rest seeks the straw bed
Oft as the down.

Strive not for fame, friend,
It rushes past—it rushes past:
And but a name, friend,
If held at last—if held at last,
Peace in the calm soul
Dwelleth secure:
Nestling beside her
Love doth endure.

Set not your heart, friend,
On onward things—on onward things;
They but depart, friend,
On treach'rous winds, on treach'rous wings,
Kindle affection's
Delicious flame,
Purer than riches,
Brighter than fame.

About Parrots.

They tell a good story in Newgate Street, London, of a parrot, or of two parrots rather, a gray and a green one, belonging to Morley, a tradesman in the Old Bailey, just opposite the prison, which is vouched for as true in the strictest sense. The man had a wonderful "bird sense," and his power of training birds became famous throughout the metropolis. He had taught his green parrot to speak whenever a knock was heard at his street-door; but, when the bell of the same door was rung, he had taught the gray parrot to answer. The house, still standing, has one of those projecting porches that prevent the second story from being seen from the pavement. One day, a person knocked. "Who is there?" asked the green parrot. "The man with the leather," was the reply. The bird answered, "All right!" and then became silent. After waiting some time, and not finding the door opened, the man knocked again. "Who is there?" again asked the green parrot, "Who's there?" cried the porter outside. "It's I the man with the leather; why don't you open the door?," "All right!" repeated the parrot, which so enraged the man that he furiously rang the bell. "Go to the gate!" shouted a new voice, which proceeded from the gray parrot. "To the gate repeated the man, seeing no gate; "what gate?" Newgate! Newgate!" responded the gray parrot. The porter was enraged; but stepping across the street, the better to answer what he supposed to be the insolence of the housemaids, he saw that he had been outwitted and teased by a couple of parrots.

The same Morley had been employed by a gentleman, who had heard of his knowledge of birds, to purchase for him a white cockatoo. The price was of less importance than the health, disposition, and breeding of the bird. She was to use no bad language, be subject to no fits of passion, have been trained to be handled by women and children, and to be cleanly in her habits, Morley took great pains to please his employer, and at last sent him home perhaps the most perfect specimen of the breed ever seen in London. Of pure, snowy white from top of crown to tip of tail; without a speck of lead, grey, or crimson on a single feather; free from all signs of cross with paroquet or macaw; and in shape, attitude, bearing, and action as distinguishable as a blooded horse—"Beauty," as she was called, stood unrivalled. When she was sent home, there was perfect satisfaction; the employer was pleased, as he well might be; the family of daughters in exstacies of admiration; and Morley richly remunerated for his trouble. But the bird would not talk. This was attributed, at first, to fear; then to change of diet; and, at last, to absolute inability. Of course, there was great disappointment. "Beauty's" cage hung at the dining-room window; every visitor was in admiration of her spotless plumage and faultless shape; and, of course, everybody sympathized in the disappointment of her irremediable defect.

"What a pity it is she does not talk!" remarked a person one day at dinner. "She would be worth her weight in gold."

"She almost cost it as it is," said paterfamilais. "The creature is a cheat. Fine feathers don't make fine birds, certainly not fine parrots. I paid ten guineas for her, and she cannot say one word.

"Ah, but I think the more! What's the use of talking if you have nothing to say?" came in clear articulate sounds from the cage, to the amazement of family and guests.

That settled forever "Beauty's", supremacy.

Happy as this rejoinder was, it by no means gives a full idea of the intelligence of the bird. She would not learn what you tried to teach her, and she would learn what she ought not. Her owner, Dr. Hall, one day peremptorily discharged a servant. After shutting the door of the study, the latter exclaimed in anger:—

"D—n him! Dr. Hall is a great rascal!"

The bird heard and caught the words, and could never be made to unlearn them. Dr. Hamilton Roe, waiting one morning in Dr. Hall's anteroom, observed "Beauty," and jecularly said:—

"Who are you?"

"Beauty's Dr. Hall's trumpeter—ro-to-to-too!" replied the bird; but, immediately becoming grave, and edging confidentially oward the side of the cage, she added, in lower voice. "D—n him! Dr. Hall's a great rascal!"

Whether it is possible to entirely eradicate bad habits in parrots is doubtful. Captain Simpson, well known by transatlantic passengers, used to duck his paroquet in the sea every time it swore an oath. This seemed to cure him of using profane language. The creature really connected as oath with a douse in the water, and gave up swearing. One day, in a furious storm, a man was washed overboard, and with the great difficulty was recovered. As soon as he was drawn on deck, and efforts were being made to resuscitate him. "Polly" kept hopping around the circle, shaking her head from side to side, and saying, gravely. "You've been swearing—you've been swearing!" —[Appleton's Jour.

Congressional Love Feast—Lemonade in the Cloak-Room.

(Wash. Correspondence of Boston Post.)

Certainly the counsels of the Rev. Newman, Chaplain of the United States Senate and ex-pastor of the Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington, D. C., must have prevailed in both Houses of Congress yesterday, judging from the love feast celebrated. It was like precious ointment upon Aaron's beard (for which read Schurz) that ran down upon the skirts of his garments, or the dew upon Mount Hermon (for which read the curl on Conkling's forehead). Such meetings and cordial greetings as there were, such intense politeness, so much "After you, sir," especially when lemonade was handed in the cloak-room, were never heard before. You know there is lemonade always in the cloak-rooms, or in some of those retiring rooms close around the two Legislative halls, where lemonade as a mild mixed drink not abhorred of temperance candidates is always ready. There is a man who squeezes Congressional lemons all day long, and he is paid a salary under some head, stationery, I believe—a graceful allusion to the unmoving qualities of the drink he prepares, and the lemons and sugar are paid for as fuel and gas. And can you not imagine how, under such benign influences as these *soaperific ones*, one might say, if disposed to jest, Schurz, washing off the burden and heat of the campaign in the cloak-room, met Conkling sipping lemonade, while the dew, that is, the curl, resting upon Mount Hermon, to-wit, his elevated intellect. They recognized each other, but no sign save a haughty look on the one side, and a disdainful glare on the other was given. Schurz continued to cleanse his hands, Conkling to purify his throat, when suddenly stepped the smiling Schuyler in between. "Gentlemen both," said Schuyler, holding to each a hand. Of course Conkling and Schurz at once responded, the former hastily putting down his glass and the latter the soap; but, alas, the Vice President dropped a manuscript upon the floor, and both Senators stooped to pick it up, when there ensued a scramble, and Schurz' beard became entangled in the scarf-pin which held Conkling's lovely blue necktie, and Conkling's curl caught in Schurz' sleeve button. Oh, then was a scrimmage, but Schuyler poured the balm of his oily smile upon the troubled waters and released the two. with only a few hairs less in the Conkling curl and the flowing chin ornament of the Missouri Senator. It was an awkard plight, and Schuyler dosen't wish to drop any more MSS., albeit they contain new reasons why he has long contemplated retirement and would choose it rather. He says it was the Philadelphia Convention all over again, his hopes being lost between Liberal and Radical. Wilson beamed upon his future subjects most alluringly, yesterday, and hobnobbed with each and all on friendly erms.

HOOSIER LUCK.

Indianians Carry off the Two Large Prizes in the Library Drawing.

[Lou. Courier-Journal.]

It seems as if Fortune means to be especially kind to the citizens of our sister State just across the river. A party of Columbus, Indiana, ticket-holders drew the grand prize of $75,000 in the last Library scheme, and now we learn that two other Indianians are entitled to three-fourths of the second prize of $37,500.

Mr. John D. Carter, of the firm of John W. Carter & Co., dealers in agricultural implements, Orleans, Ind., is the lucky holder of a quarter of ticket 59,111, which drew the second largest prize in the Library scheme. The prize being $37,375. He was in the city yesterday, and on presenting his ticket received a check for the amount on the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, got his money, and quietly wended his way homeward considerably richer than he was a few days ago.

Mr. J. D. Thornton, freight agent of the S. and C. railroad and agent of Adams' Express at Princeton, Indiana, was at the Louisville Hotel last night. He was the owner of a half ticket of the above number, which was entitled to $18,750. As the third prize in the lottery was drawn by a number which was sold in parts, Mr. Thornton's share of the second price is the largest sum any one draws from the scheme. He is a gentleman about 36 years of age, married and has three children. Being in moderate circumstances, the money will be of great use to him, and being a man of good sense and not likely to be carried away by good fortune, he will make the proceeds of his investment serve only good purposes. Mr. Thornton presented his ticket, and on getting his check drew the money and deposited it in the First National Bank of New Albany.

We understand that the other quarter of the above ticket is held by some one in Cincinnati.

Ticket 49,929 drew $11,250. It was owned by Mr. John T. Montgomery, of this city, and the money it was entitled to was immediately attached by some of his creditors, process having been served by the Louisville Chancery Court on the president of the Public Library.

THE DELUGE.

A Confirmation of the Bible Story from Chaldaic Sources.

We have received from the accomplished discoverer, Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, the subjoined most interesting account of the record of the deluge, which, as we announced a day or two ago, he has lately deciphered from the Assyrian monuments:

"The cuneiform inscription which I have recently found and translated gives a long and full account of the Deluge. It contains the version or tradition of this event which existed in the early Chaldean period at the city of Erech (one of the cities of Nimrod), now represented by the ruins of Warka. In this newly discovered inscription the account of the Deluge is put as a narrative into the mouth of Xisuthrus or Noah. He relates the wickedness of the world, the command to build the ark, its building, the filling of it, the Deluge, the resting of the ark on a mountain, the sending out of the birds, and other matters. The narrative has a closer resemblance to the account transmitted by the Greeks from Berosus, the Chaldean historian, than to the Biblical history, but it does not differ materially from either. The principal differences are as to the duration of the Deluge, the name of the mountain on which the ark rested, the sending out of the birds, etc. The cuneiform account is much longer and fuller than that of Berosus, and has several details omitted both by the Bible and the Cdaldean historian. This inscription opens up many questions of which we knew nothing previously, and it is connected with a number of other details of Chaldean history which will be both interesting and important. This is the first time any inscription has been found with an account of an event mentioned in Genesis. [London Telegraph.

Protestant Episcopal Sisterhood in Baltimore.

Three ladies of the Protestant Episcopal order of the Sisters of All Saints, will shortly arrive in Baltimore from England, via New York, to establish a sisterhood in connection with the Mount Calvary Church, corner of Eutaw street and Madison avenue, Rev. Joseph Richey, rector. Sister Helen, one of the ladies who has become conspicuous in Europe for her deeds of mercy, particularly during the late Franco-Prussian war, it is expected will be the Lady Superior. The order of All Saints has been established about twelve years, and its home is in Marguerite street, London. Its principal object is that of ministering to the sick. Rev. Mr. Richey has already proceded to New York to meet the good sisters, who, in future, are to make their abode in Baltimore, and practice the benevolent teachings of their order among our people.

The ladies of the Protestant Episcopal Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd, for a long time at the Church Home Hospital, on North Broadway, near Fayette street, left Baltimore some days ago for St Louis, Mo., whore they will reside in the future. It is expected that their places will soon be supplied by other sisters, probably from England. [Balt. Sun.

Toilet Philosophy

Ever since the publication of Mr. Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus" the world has been familiar with the philosophy of clothes. It has been reserved for a Frenchman, however, to interpret the ethical significance of dress, to show us how there may be a moral philosophy of the toilet. At the annual meeting lately, in Paris, of the five united Academies, a discourse on the art of dressing was delivered by M. Charles Blanc. M. Blanc first endeavored to prove that dressing was a branch of the fine arts which might be reduced under regular rules. This part of M. Blanc's discourse was very ingenious, but naturally very fanciful. In the concluding portion he was more ambitious. Far from being a matter of frivolous observation alone, dress and ornaments, he maintained, are, to the philosopher an indication of the prevailing morality of a country and of the ideas that govern the people. M. Blanc found illustrations of this proposition in the past and present state of France. At different periods the prevalent spirit has been reflected in the fashion of the hour. Thus at the Revolution the fashions of the day were of a defiant and reckless character. Later, under the Empire, costumes became cold and haughty, effecting an air of would-be majesty. Then came a period of reaction against the Revolution. The feminine toilet indicated a return to chivalry and devotion, true or false, the hapless Mary Stuart being taken as a model. Soon the triumph of the bourgeois brought a change in ladies' costume, the dress being fashioned so as to symbolize the vocation of woman as that of sedentary or family life. Under the Second Empire an absolutely opposite style prevailed. The entire toilet came to represent rapidity of motion, and everything that made sedentary attitudes uncomfortable was encouraged. M. Blanc went into minute details regarding the dress of these various periods to demonstrate the truth of his views.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

Edwin Forrest.

Among the incidents in the life of the great actor, Edwin Forrest, furnished by a correspondent, the following is related:

"Just as he was with everybody whom he met. To use a slang word, he was extremely apt to 'bully', all in the theatre, from the manager down. But he once met his match. It was when he was playing at the old Broadway Theatre, near Pearl street. His pieces were followed by an exhibition of lions by their tamer, a certain Herr Driesbach. Forrest was one day saying that he had never been afraid in all his life—could not imagine the emotion. Driesbach made no remark at the time, but in the evening, when the curtain had fallen, invited Forrest home with him. Forrest assented, and the two, entering a house, walked a long distance through many devious passages, all dark, until finally Driesbach, opening a door, said, "This way, Mr. Forrest." Forest entered, and immediately heard the door slammed and locked behind him. He had not time to express any surprise at this, for at the same moment he felt something soft rubbing against his leg, and putting out his hand, touched what felt like a cat's back. A rasping growl saluted the motion, and he saw two fiery, glaring eyeballs looking up at him. "Are you afraid, Mr. Forrest?" asked Mr. Driesbach, invisible in the darkness. "Not a bit." Driesbach said something; the growl deepened and became hoarser, the back began to arch and the eyes to shine more fiercely. Forrest held out two or three minutes, but the symptoms became so terrifying that he owned up in so many words that he was afraid. "Now let me out, you infernal scoundrel," he said to the lion tamer, "and I'll break every bone in your body." He was imprudent there, for Driesbach kept him, not daring to move a finger, with the lion rubbing against his leg all the time, until Forrest promised not only immunity but a champagne supper into the bargain.

Washington Society.

The social season has begun at Washington much earlier than usual, being ushered in by the evening party given by Secretary and Mrs. Fish. It was given specially for the benefit of new members of the diplomatic corps, in order that they might be fairly introduced before the rush of winter gayeties comes on. There were about twenty new diplomats, secretaries of the legation and attaches chiefly, all the French corps being new. But for the news of Mr. Greeley's death, Miss Nellie Grant would have made her first appearance, but she willingly retired out of respect for the two mourning daughters so suddenly stricken with a double affliction. Society is expecting much from her advent into it. As report paints her, she is remarkably sweet in disposition and fresh and unaffected in manner. She is soon to be bridesmaid to Miss Borie, of Philadelphia, niece of ex-Secretary Borie. Miss Edith Fish, another of the belles of promise, will not make her debut this winter, appearing only in her mother's house. The Cabinet ladies have not all assembled yet. Mrs. Delano and Mrs. Williams have given receptions, and Mrs. Creswell is expected this week. Mrs. Robeson is at her residence, but as yet has not begun her receptions. The Secretary of War is so popular in society that he has no house nor ladies of his family at Washington this winter.

A Well-kept Secret.

Brattleboro, Vt., tells a story of a well-kept secret. The story goes that a boy, in 1811, made a kite, and attached a paper lantern to it, in which he put a candle, and arranged it so that when the candle had burned out it would explode some powder which was in the bottom of the lantern. He kept the secret entirely to himself, and waited for a suitable night in which to raise his kite. The boy got his kite into the air without being discovered, for it was so dark that nothing but the colored lantern was visible. It went dancing about in the air wildly, attracting much notice, and was looked upon by ignorant people as some supernatural omen. The evil spirit, as many supposed it, went bobbing about for about twenty minutes, and then exploded, blowing the lantern to pieces. Next morning all was wonder and excitement, and this lad, who had carefully taken his kite in and hidden it after the explosion, without being found out, had his own fun out of the matter. The people of Brattleboro never had any explanation of the mystery until nearly sixty years afterward, when the boy, who had become quite an old gentleman, published the story in a Brattleboro newspaper.

AFTER THE FIRE.

A POEM BY DR. HOLMES.

[From the January Atlantic.]

While far along the eastern sky
I saw the flags of Havoc fly,
As if his forces would assault
The sovereign of the starry vault
And hurl Him back the turning rain
That seared the cities of the plain,
I read as on a crimson page
The words of Israel's sceptered sage:—

For riches make them wings, and they
Do as an eagle, fly away.

O vision of that sleepless night,
What hue shall paint the mocking light
That burned and stained the orient skies
Where peaceful morning loves to rise,
As if the sun had lost his way
And dawned to make a second day,—
Above how red with fiery glow,
How dark to those it woke below!

On roof and wall, on dome and spire,
Flashed the false jewels of the fire;
Girt with her belt of glittering flames,
And crowned with starry-gleaming vanes,
On northern queen in glory shone
With new-born splendors not her own,
And stood, transfigured in our eyes,
A victim decked for sacrifice!

The cloud still hovers overhead,
And still the midnight sky is red;
As the lost wanderer strays alone
To seek the place he called his own,
His devious footprints sadly tell
How changed the pathways known so well;
The scene, how new! The tale how old
Are yet the ashes have grown cold!

Again I read the words that came
Writ in the rubric of the flame;
However we trust to mortal things
Each hath its pair of folded wings;
Though long their terrors rest unspread,
Their fatal plumes are never shed;
At last, at last, they stretch in flight,
And blot the day and blast the night!

Hope, only Hope, of all that clings
Around us, never spreads her wings;
Love, though he break his earthly chain,
Still whispers he will come again;
But Faith that soars to seek the sky
Shall teach our half-fledged souls to fly,
And find, beyond the smoke and flame,
The cloudless azure whence they came!

A VALLEY OF MASTODONS.

Discovery of a Great Polar Continent—Exploring a Mine of Ivory—A Mountain of Ice One Thousand Feet High.

[From the Courrier des Etats Unis.]

The ship Cadmus has arrived at San Francisco on its return voyage from the Arctic Ocean, whither it had gone to collect the remnants of the shipwrecked whaling fleet. On the 29th of September the Cadmus received from the captain of the whaler George Robbins certain despatches addressed to the French Geographical Society by our countryman, M. Pavy, now on an expedition to the North Pole. These despatches are dated on the 23d of August, on the eastern coast of Wrangel Land. We present an analysis of the interesting documents which have been brought by the Cadmus:

The expedition, composed of M. Octave Pavy, Commander, Profs. Thomas Newcomb and Henry Edwards of San Francisco, M. Jean Bruil, and four seamen, landed on the 18th of June on the eastern coast of Holyuchin Bay. On the 23d of June the explorers, reinforced by eleven natives, started in the direction of the east, along the north bank of the Siberia, having provided themselves with sleds and dogs. On the 17th of July they reached the mouth of the river Petrolitz. Near the mouth of this river they encountered

IMMENSE FIELDS OF ICE MOVING

in a northeasterly direction. They traversed one single plain of ice sixty miles in extent. Their bearings indicated a deviation of eighteen miles from their intended course. This was caused by the movement of the ice, this fact going to confirm the theory of M. Pavy concerning the concentration and augmentation of the great Japanese current, known as the Ku-Ra-Siroo, which flows through Behring Strait on the right, and thence toward the east off the coast of Siberia.

The explorers reached the shores of Wrangel Land near the mouth of a great river, running from the northwest, and which is not set down on any chart. This M. Pavy considered as confirming another of his theories that there exists a great polar continent, and of which the temperature is sufficiently warm to melt the snow. The current of this hitherto unknown stream flows in an easterly direction along the coast, with a rapidity of six knots an hour.

M. Pavy and his party followed the plain of this river toward the north for about 250 miles. The plain is uniformly level, its width varies from fifty to sixty miles, and it is bordered by mountains of great height, with many perpendicular peaks. About eighty miles from the mouth of the river the travelers found upon the plain

THE REMAINS OF MASTODONS,

and on clearing away the snow in a place where tusks were visible, they brought to light the enormous body of one of the animals of an extinct race, in a perfect state of preservation. The skin was covered with black and streaked hair, very long and thick on the back. The tusks measured eleven feet eight inches in length, and were curved up to a level with the monster's eyes. The animal was in a kneeling posture, the front legs being bent, while the hind parts were deeply imbedded in the snow, indicating that the mastodon had perished in struggling to get out of a mire-hole or snow-drift.

THE MASTODON IDENTICAL WITH THE ELEPHANT.

Prof. Newcomb could not find any special characteristics distinguishing the extinct mastodon from the elephant of today. He took from the stomach some specimens of bark and herbs, the nature of which he could not analyze on the spot. For the space of many miles the plain was covered with the remains of Mastodons, indicating that a numerous drove of these gigantic animals had there perished, owing to some sudden change or convulsions of nature. This region abounds in Polar bears, which devour the remains of the mastodons.

About 120 miles from the coast, and half a league from the river, rises an ice mountain about a thousand feet in height, the base of which is surrounded by gravel and rocks deeply imbeded in the soil. The smoothness of these rocks and their rounded form prove that they were at one time in the bed of a river, from which they have been cast up by some strange phenomenon. Arctic animals are numerous in the valley, and myriads of Arctic birds fly about the river and its banks.

PREPARING TO DISCOVER A POLAR SEA.

At the date of these despatches M. Pavy was preparing to winter under the seventy-fifth degree of latitude, in the valley of the great river Polar continent. He had begun to lay in provisions and fuel. Both he and his companions were in good health and courage, and were confident of arriving, during the coming season, at a great Polar sea of moderate temperature, at the extreme north of the continent.

As is usual the Young Men's Christian Association, of Springfield, forwarded a letter the other day that had been put into the office unstamped. The contents of that letter were afterward found to read: "Send me another barrel of that gin."

Discovery of a New and Economical Fuel.

[San Francisco Alta California, Dec. 5.]

On Monday and Tuesday afternoon a large number of citizens by invitation, visited the brass foundry of Mr. W. T. Garnett, on Freemont street, for the purpose of witnessing some experiments with a new fuel recently invented and patented by Dr. Ireland, of Watsonville, in this State. They were shown into that portion of the establishment occupied by the furnaces, and in one corner found a brick furnace some eight feet long and six feet high. On the top of this was an iron tank holding about ten gallons, which was filled with crude petroleum. From this tank a pipe about an inch and a half in diameter led into the side of the furnace. A small jet of oil, not larger than a small goose-quill, was permitted to flow out of this tube; a light is placed beneath this jet and it immediately ignites. Another pipe about an inch in diameter leads from a steam boiler stationed some fifteen feet away. This pipe leads a small jet of steam upon the burning oil, and the moment the steam strikes the oil the oxygen in the water is set free and ignites with a tremendous roar, generating in a very few moments a most intense white heat. From this small source the entire chamber of the furnace, which is some two feet by five feet, is filled with a flame so brilliant and dazzling that one cannot gaze on it for more than a moment at a time. This flame possesses all the heat of an oxy-hydrogen flame, and beneath its fierce power the hardest metals melt in a few moments. The inventor of the apparatus by which the elements of heat, which nature so generously provides, can be utilized, is a very modest man, saying he did not want to bring his discovery before the public until he had fully demonstrated that it would do all he claimed for it. He says that the cost of his furnaces will be only a nominal sum—that they will be within the reach of every one who owns a quartz ledge, while the amount of oil consumed in twenty-four hours will not exceed ten gallons, at a cost of $2. The doctor has every confidence in his discovery, and declares ability to furnish fuel for a voyage of one of the Panama steamers to and from Panama for the insignificant sum of $200, while the entire quantity will not weigh to exceed twenty-five tons. He further says that at an expense of $5 per day he can run furnaces that will smelt one ton of ore every thirty minutes. If only one-half of what is claimed can be accomplished, the discovery will prove of incalculable advantage to the mining interests of the Pacific coast, and will create a revolution in steam travel throughout the world.

Manzi and his Band of Robbers.

The robber bands about Naples are the most daring and awe-inspiring of the armed forces of Italy. About a year ago, it will be remembered, Manzi, the famous chief, was captured and proved guilty of enough to sentence him to a long term of confinement. Bribes proved stronger than bars and bolts, however, and he was soon away to the mountains around Salerno, thirty miles from Naples, and his first step to repair his somewhat weakened fortunes was to carry off Signor Mancusi, a wealthy land-owner of Salerno, and demand $24,000 for his ransom, from his family, otherwise his head should pay the forfeit. The Government forbade the payment of the ransom, and set about exerting its feeble authority, offering in the first place $4,000 reward for Manzi's head. The chief managed to communicate with Mancusi's family, however, and threatened instant decapitation of their lord unless that coveted ransom was speedily forthcoming. By small sums the whole amount was sent, the Government having to be defied and the troops evaded in accomplishing the sacrifice, and recently the Signor has been restored after an imprisonment of six months, during which time he lived on the coarsest fare and was only too happy if he could find a tree to shelter him. The efforts of the Government have ceased, and Manzi is at liberty to commit new depredations, unrestrained. Despite his success, however, his band has been much diminished by desertions, some of the men being under 20 years of age who gave themselves up and received easy terms.

Marriage in High Life.

A daughter of Torlonia, the great Roman banker, has been married to a Prince Borghese, a member of one of the most famous historic houses of Italy. Torlonia, a *novus homo* himself, married a Colonna, having, in consideration of his cash, been permitted to mate thus exaltedly. The Pope declined to marry Torlonia's daughter, on the plea that the Vatican is now a house of mourning, and unsuited to a joyful occasion; however, he sent splendid presents. The bride has a dowry of $1,000,000. Torlonia has long been one of the leading celebrities of Rome. Thackeray gives him a niche as Prince Polonia, in "Vanity Fair," when describing the memorable evening when Becky Share attempted to renew relations with that pillar of the peerage, the Marquis of Stegne.

A NEW carpet of American manufacture, and costing $8 a yard, was on Tuesday laid on the floor of the East room of the White House. The carpet removed from this magnificent saloon was the one presented to the United States by the Sultan of Turkey, and which was woven at the Imperial looms. It was very expensive and of beautiful texture, but of a very ugly pattern, and ill suited to the East Room. The Turkish carpet has been relaid on the hall of the White House.

A YOUNG woman named Hildebrand recently had a narrow escape of her life while working in a woolen mill at Wabash, Indiana. Her hair was flowing loosely upon her shoulders, and, being employed close to a line shaft, it suddenly became entangled with it, and wound around it so tightly that the poor girl was dragged about in a shocking manner, and the hair torn out from the scalp. She, like many others of her class, has learned too late that there are places where fancy dressing is neither safe nor proper.

WASHINGTON gossips say that the wives of Cabinet officers will not return calls this winter, but will hold receptions as usual. The rules of Washington etiquette are, however, not to be relaxed. The members' wives are expected to call first upon the Senators' wives, and the Senators' wives must in turn first visit the wives of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Secretaries, and all must first pay their respects to the ladies of the diplomatic corps. The President's wife is not expected to visit at all, but all must pay court to her. These rigid rules have their absurdities, one of which, noted by a correspondent, is that Mrs. Senator Aimes—Blanche Butler—receives visits from people that would not on any account call on Mrs. General Butler, who is only the wife of a member.

HOW SOON FORGOTTEN.

Oh, how soon we are forgotten,
When we rest beneath the sod,
And our feet no longer wander
O'er the paths we oft have trod:
When the form that was so cherished
With a love both pure and deep,
Lies within earth's dark bosom,
In its long, last, quiet sleep.

For a few brief days, it may be—
Had we home and kindred dear,
When they meet around the hearth-stone,
There will be a lack of cheer;
As a vacant seat will tell them
Of affection's broken ties:
And their thoughts perchance will wander,
Where the dreamless sleeper lies.

But should a stern fate deprive us
Of a bright and cheerful home,
And in weariness of spirit,
O'er life's rugged way we roam;
When the golden bowl is broken,
And the fine one finds a rest:
'Twill excite no dread commotion
In one palpitating breast.

Yet 'tis well that thus it should be,
In life's brief revolving years;
Else this world of budding beauties
Would become a vale of tears;
When the soul attuned to sadness
And by sorrow overcast,
Would enshrine the brightest future
With sad memories of the past.

VARIETIES.

THE famous running horse Blondin distanced his adversary at a recent Missouri race, but after running 150 yards past the ossee, f ell dead.

THE will of Horace Hawes, of San Francisco, who left $1,000,000 to found a college, has been broken—on the ground that the testator was insane—and his heirs have inherited the property.

THE female students of a Western college are said to be "holding their own." Which means, probably, that none have married and changed their names.

AN old lady slipped through a hole cut for the register, into the cellar of a New Haven church, the other day, and being fished out humbly apologized, thinking her weight had caused the crash.

THE Bowles, American bankers, who failed in London, have liabilities to the amount of $178,000, and the beggarly assets of $3,500. The loss falls principally on American travelers in Europe.

THE reason an urchin gave for being late at school Monday, was that the boy in the next house was going to have a dressing down with a bed cord, and he waited to hear him howl.

A NEGRO, at the risk of his own life, laid a rail on a Georgia railroad recently just in time to save from destruction a train of Masonic excursionists. A well-filled purse rewarded him.

IT was the dying request of the late King of Sweden that no funeral speech should be held over him. "If they talk of the good I may have done they must also mentions the evil I have committed. I prefer silence."

A MILFORD (Mass.) man is in ecstacies over an interesting and suggestive relic, in the shape of a hat, which he declares he has worn through one hundred and eighty drunks, and tenderly says it is still a "thing of beauty."

A CASE was was recently brought to the notice of the police in Slaithwaite, Yorkshire, England, in which a woman sold her child, about twelve months old, to a man for sixty cents. The man afterwards resold the child for twelve cents.

A PARTY of eight buffaloes raided on the village of Sidney, Neb., the other day, and entering several houses, smashed furniture enough to make some amends for the injuries inflicted upon them by the tyrant man, escaping with the loss of only one of their number.

CHICAGO, it is well known, is extremely jealous of the Boston fire. A Chicago man was heard exulting the other day over the smallness of the Boston fire, and scornfully capping the climax with "Why, their very maps of the burned district weren't half so bad as ours."

A VERITABLE "daughter of the regiment" exists in Russia. Her father was chaplin of the 159th regiment of Russian infantry, and on his death in 1857, the child, then only ten years old, was adopted by the officers of the regiment and has since been supported and educated at their expense.

A FLORENCE correspondent says the members of the Italian Parliament are but poorly paid, and that many of them, having free passes on the railroads, take a northward bound train in the evening, and make themselves comfortable in a first-class carriage, returning about nine in the morning, thus saving the expense of a nights lodging. They must be the worst dead-heads in the business.

AN extraordinary case came before the Louisville courts recently, the dispute being over the ownership of a baby. There were two claimants, one a white woman and the other a colored woman. Each brought witnesses to prove that she was the mother of the child in question, and the court eventually decided in favor of the colored woman.

THE London Spectator publishes a list of almost every fortune in Great Britain exceeding a quarter of a million pounds personality, which has been transferred by death within the past ten years. They numbered one hundred and sixty-one, and only ten of them $5,000,000. The largest two are Mr. Richard Thornton, $14,900,000, and Mr. Giles Loder; $15,000,000.

IN one of the Lowell (Mass.) churches last Sunday, the minister stopped suddenly when about half through the sermon, and taking up the hymn book, gave out a hymn, requesting all the congregation to rise and join in the singing. After which he resumed his sermon, evidently well satisfied with the waking up which had been effected.

THE Princess of Wales, on her husband's birthday, Nov. 9, presented to Sandringham Church a brass memorial, in the form of an eagle with outstretched wings, bearing on the breast a red cross, and, beneath, the inscription, "To the glory of God. A thank offering, December 14, 1871. Alexandra. 'When I was in trouble I called upon the Lord, and he heard me.'—Psalm cxx., verse 1."

A FEW nights ago the conductor of an east-bound freight train on the Central Pacific Railroad received instructions at Truckee to "proceed carefully and look out for train No. 5." He was one of the most vigilant of men, and he did keep a sharp look-out. Suddenly he espied a big bright light ahead through the trees, and bringing his train to a stand-still, he seized a flag and lantern and ran ahead, waving them most lustily, till he discovered that he was flagging the rising moon.—[Nevada News.

A SAN Francisco paper chronicles a wedding between a wealthy pair, a Mr. McDermont and Miss Main. After the marriage ceremony Mr. McDermont presented his bride with title deeds to one hundred thousand dollars value of estate, while the bride's father gave her one hundred thousand dollars in gold and two hundred thousand dollars in real estate. The groom also presented the bride with a solitaire diamond ring valued at $5,000 and a dimond cross worth $5,000, and there were cart loads of other gifts which were deemed mere bagatelles, such as one set of silver having eighty-four pieces of solid silver.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR..... WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE..... E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 21, 1872

1873 ANNOUNCEMENT 1873

The Pittsburgh Post

(DAILY AND WEEKLY,)

ALWAYS DEMOCRATIC!

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ALL the lists of the electoral colleges of the several States for President and Vice President, excepting three, have been sent to the President of the Senate by mail, though not more than one-third of the entire lists required by law to be delivered to him by messenger have yet been received. Louisiana sends lists from two different electoral colleges. The two houses of Congress, in joint convention, will determine which list shall be counted on the second Wednesday of February, the time of counting all the electoral votes.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* supposes that the Executive has come to the conclusion that the recognition of the PINCHBACK government in Louisiana, was to say the least premature and that:

> The Legisinture which has just presented articles of impeachment against WARMOTH is guarded by Federal troops. The President's word alone suffices to establish the legality of the contesting claims to the Governorship. *If this is not chaos come again, we would like to know what it is.*

As the Administration has succeeded in purchasing a controlling interest in the *Tribune*, there will be no occasion for surprise when that journal ceases to expose the infamous acts of President GRANT and turns to endorsing them, which it is likely to do before many days roll round.

THE recently purchased Ring organ has issued a prospectus, in which it attempts the gift enterprise business as an inducement to parties to raise clubs. It offers to every person sending twenty-five subscribers at two dollars each (fifty dollars in all) a silver hunting case watch, and in the same announcement it offers to furnish clubs of 20 at $1 40 each, which makes it at the rate of $35 for 25 copies. As the getter up of the club will pay fifteen dollars over and above the price asked for the paper, he will easily see what he will have to pay for his watch, which is worth about six dollars, wholesale price. It is about the thinest dodge we ever heard of, and should induce the new afternoon organ, which is to smash the two other papers now occupying the field, to offer gold watches as an inducement to &c., &c.

THE ELECTION OF SENATOR.

It is distressing, but nevertheless true, that the pure-minded majority of this State—the CAMERON *Radical party*, are somewhat exercised in their innocent souls about the re-election of CAMERON to the Senate. *Of* course, that fine old legislator must be returned for another term. Else wherefore was it necessary to carry Pennsylvania in October at all hazards and at such tremendous cost? He has much yet to do at Washington, but the thing that concerns him most is to have the record of censure which passed the Lower House—only 37 members dissenting—to have that record expunged! Yes: that blot on the otherwise (!) spotless public reputation of the old Winnebago chief must be expunged! Only think how that unsightly record must harrow the susceptible feelings of the harmless old man! All the triumphs of his useful life—all acquisitions of money, all the achievements of his always honest ambition are as nothing to him, so long as that foul aspersion rests upon his otherwise unsullied name! Is it any wonder that his reveries by day and his dreams by night are occupied by this pervading thought, "that makes all other thoughts its slave?"

And yet there are faint murmurs of dissatisfaction among the faithful—traitorous doubts are being whispered as to whether it is *certainly* the best thing to do to send the old chief back to the Senate. These murmurs and doubts are not confined to any class of our honest Radical neighbors. It has been suggested by the *Beaver Radical* that if Mr. CAMERON declines—(but then the *Radical* is consoled by the feeling that he will *not* decline)—that then, and in that case—which can never occur, mind you—Mr. RUSSELL ERRETT should succeed him. Ah, well! We have nothing to say about it. Mr. E. has done the State much service in faithfully collecting the little revenues that have enabled the worst governors that ever had power at Washington to carry on the best government the world ever saw. Should he not, therefore, be Senator?

But there is a notable increase in the grumblings of the CAMERON Radicals about this Senatorial matter, since the election of PATTERSON, CAMERON'S nephew, or something, to be Senator from South Carolina. It is said that his kind old relative furnished the high-reaching PATTERSON with money, to wit, *fifty thousand dollars*, to buy negro legislators to elect him. Now this expenditure on the part of the old chief would seem to show that he does not think he will need any money to secure his own election; whereas his dear friends the Radical legislators of the State, indignantly inquire why he sends so much money to the South, when he could use it there in the East in his own behalf?

Herein lies the greatest danger to CAMERON. Those excellent men who have to vote for a Radical Senator in Harrisburg this winter, cannot for their lovely lives see why the vote of a white Radical legislator in Pennsylvania is not worth as much as the vote of a negro Radical Legislator in South Carolina. And the point is surely well taken. They do not object to CAMERON'S election, perhaps, but they wish to know why he should not pay for it as well as PATTERSON or any other man. The matter is worthy of a great deal of very nice consideration, which is enhanced by the fact that CAMERON, since his failure to fill the Philadelphia Post Office to his liking, cannot be sure that he will be able to dispose of all GRANT'S patronage in the future. So it looks possible that although the old chief may be re-elected, it will cost him a good bit of money. But then he has plenty of that, and he spends it cheerfully, too. But he must be taught that "charity begins at home."

'TIS a Pennsylvania iron manufacturer who proposes an iron monument to HORACE GREELEY'S memory. General BUTLER would prefer granite. —*Boston Post.*

And GRANT would prefer Seneca sandstone.

THE editor of the *Commercial* is a diluted follower of *Harper's Weekly* in its ravings against Catholics generally, and the priests in particular. They have, according to our local authority, been guilty of every crime in the calendar. They provoke rebellion against constituted authority, and at the same time maintain despotism against the people. They are as traitors in every camp, potent for mischief only, without one redeeming quality or saving grace. It appears from the *Commercial* they have renounced their vow of poverty of late years and entered into the banking business, not, it would appear, so much to enrich themselves, as to induce poor people to invest their money with some smart scoundrel, that they might enjoy the wide spread misery the total loss of their means was sure to produce. The latest case was that of an actress of the demi monde school who undertook to establish a bank in Bavaria and pay exhorbitant interest, of course, out of the deposits. She succeeded in gathering a large amount of money, was munificent in her gifts and charities, and for a time was considered a genuine benefactor.

Having read the history of Madame SPITZEDER and the details of her operations, we assert that the Catholic clergy of that region denounced her as a charlatan and warned the people against placing their money in her keeping, and that the Jesuits had nothing to do with her enterprise, one way or another.

THE METROPOLIS AROUSED.

A number of the leading capitalists of New York met on Friday for the purpose of discussing the objects and prospects of the Industrial Exhibition Company. The object of the meeting is best demonstrated by the remarks of Mr. DIVEN who said:

> My understanding is that we have assembled here to-night to discuss the question whether there is to be established in this, the metropolis of the United States, an enterprise that will reflect honor upon the people of this great city, or whether we shall allow, by our supineness, an interior town without natural advantages to grasp from us the great benefits that are to be gained by the carrying out of this enterprise. The enterprise under consideration here to-night was fairly inaugurated in 1870, and would have been carried through then, but for the fact that the charter of the company was defective, and after being fairly started, had to be suspended. Twice was the Governor's veto interposed to prevent our success. But for these difficulties the people of Philadelphia would not have asked or Congress granted a series of acts by which Philadelphia is to be honored and enriched by the holding of a World's Fair, and by the United States proclaiming to all the world that Philadelphia is the commercial metropolis of the country.

During the discussion there cropped out decided opposition to the proposal for the Government to assist in getting up the Philadelphia Centennial without likewise assisting New York, for instance take the speech of Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS, who said:

> I do not see why we, as citizens of New York City and State, should be called upon to contribute $1,350,000 to inaugurate a great public edifice in a rival city by our contributions of money, and by the manifestation of any particle of zeal in that behalf. I know not why the Congress of the United States even should identify itself with one city more than another.
>
> I do not see why we have not the same claims on Congress for contributing to this enterprise as part and parcel of the great family of States which originated this Government as the city of Philadelphia itself.

Mr. RICHARD SCHELL offered to be one of 100 to sign a check for $1,700.000 to pay for the land for building purposes.

Before adjourning over three hundred thousand dollars were subscribed to the stock of the Company. So we may expect ere long a magnificent Crystal Palace in New York and such an exhibition as will in no way be eclipsed by the Philadelphia Centennial. The New Yorkers will hold another meeting on the 20th.

PENNSYLVANIA can be represented in the cabinet of Grant's second term, if we unite on a man. Who shall he be?—*King Organ.*

Why HUGH MORROW, CHARLES T. YERKES, "Snibbs" ARNOLD, or GEO. O. EVANS.

VIRTUE BY ACT OF CONGRESS.

Every session of Congress a small tub is thrown to a large whale, which in common parlance, is intended to close the optics of the religious or moral element of society, and then dive headlong into all sorts of iniquity and corruption. A bill, for instance, has been introduced into the Senate of the United States by that pink of propriety, Senator POMEROY, and has already passed to a second reading. The New York *Evening Post* remarks:

> It is improper perhaps to suspect that so grave a body as the Senate would entertain a proposition which, if not serious, is somewhat clumsy as a piece of pleasantry, while it is difficult to believe that such a bill can be passed with any expectation that it will ever be enforced.
>
> The bill provides that from and after the passage of the act, no person shall be allowed under penalties "to manufacture, import, sell, exchange or give, barter or dispose of any intoxicating liquors as a beverage in either of the several territories of the United States, or within the District of Columbia."
>
> It is possible to enforce this in Washington, if President Grant would set the example, and a file of police stood at every saloon.
>
> But at Cheyenne and Kit Carson and such like places, they have rougher ways. The gentleman behind the bar who dispenses "forty-rod whisky" would commonly have around his waist a belt with a six-shooter on each side, the space between garnished with metallic cartridges, and the gentleman who called for his glass would be adorned in a similar way. The implements are worn without the least reference to ornament, but solely for use, and any United States official who should presume, even under the authority of an act of Congress, to interfere in the business then in hand between these two gentlemen, would not be allowed the coveted privilege in those regions of taking his boots off before dying. We by no means wish to be understood as approving of their ways in Kit Carson and Cheyenne. But it is well enough to look at facts; and the fact is that in such places drinking "forty-rod whiskey" in any desired quantity is looked upon not only as an inalienable right, but as a social duty, and in some sense, as the great end of life. It may be a melancholy fact, but it is a fact nevertheless; and men will lay down their own lives or take the lives of others for much smaller things than interfering with it. * * *
>
> If Congress really intends to enforce sobriety and temperance by legislation, would it not be well to confine the experiment first to the District alone? The field in Washington is a large one, and nowhere else, probably, is drinking so persistently followed as a regular business. A prohibitory liquor law there would have the advantage of the moral influence, at home and abroad, of the example of law makers, and that unquestionable would be a great gain—if it got it. A reform is needed there quite as much on the frontier, and the success of the experiment of ensuring virtuous conduct by act of Congress would be beset with much fewer difficulties.

"I CAN tap a little bell on my right and order the arrest of a citizen of New York: I can tap it at my left and order the arrest of a citizen of Ohio. Can the Czar of Russia do more?"—*Seward*

Your visit with the hundred citizens will be unavailing, so far as the President is concerned. His decision is made and will not be changed, and the sooner it is acquiesced in the sooner good order and peace will be restored.

[Signed] GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

The last by order of U. S. GRANT. Can the Czar of Russia do more?

THE N. Y. *Times* is decidedly unhappy because the *Tribune* is soon to become an administration organ. The *World* is delighted.

OUR XVI AMENDMENT.

In September, 1871, upon the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, we proposed an amendment to the Constitution, which would enable a citizen born upon a foreign soil to become eligible to the Presidency; or in other words, that a white man was as good as a negro.

The fourth paragraph of the first section of the second article of the Constitution reads:

> "No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United states at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President."

And the last sentence of the Twelfth Amendment is in the following words:

> "But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States."

The proposed removal of a political disability, was pretty extensively discussed at the time by the press of the country, but found no favor on the Republican side and when submitted to Congress Gen. MORGAN of Ohio, received the unqualified endorsement of the Democratic members, but of course failed. We notice in the proceedings, that Gen. MORGAN has again submitted the proposition to the present Congress, where it received 71 votes to 84 against it.

As the Constitution now stands, FRED DOUGLASS or PINCHBACK are eligible to the Presidency, whilst CARL SCHURZ is not. The precaution taken by the framers of the Constitution against the eligibility of foreigners to the first office of the country, was timely and wise, and was inserted to meet a special case. The necessity has long since passed, and the artificial political disability appears unreasonable and useless. To remove this is surely the part of wisdom and statesmanship, and may be considered to some extent an obstacle in the way of self-government, and a limitation to the freedom of choice. "If the people are capable of self-government, why should politicians, who are not apt to embody all human wisdom, disable them from the full exercise of their capacity?"

For the purpose of removing all restrictions from the negroes, the Radical leaders hesitated at nothing to consummate the late amendments to the Constitution. Now, have they a right to say that similar restrictions shall not be removed from *white men*, who by birth, natural abilities and educational acquirements are superior?

We stated at the time "that we did not wish to see this amendment carried with indecent haste, or achieved with trickery, fraud or falsehood. It does not abridge or abate the rights of any State to manage its own internal affairs according to the true interpretation of the Constitution. But it gives to the foreign born citizen an even chance with the new negro voter and everybody else, for the highest offices of the country, if he shall show himself capable of filling them. And this amendment will be in strict accordance with the Democratic policy of making naturalization easy, and extending to the industrious emigrant all the rights he could expect or desire. It is this predominant and pervading principle, carried out by the Democracy in spite of old Federalism or new Know-Nothingism, that has given our country a growth unparallelled among all nations of all times."

WITH great patience we await now to see what the Pittsburgh *Commercial* and other organs of the administration will have to say in regard to Secretary CRESWELL'S postal telegraph scheme. They have endorsed the proposed measure in the strongest terms and abused those who opposed it; and now, lo! and behold, the wily Secretary himself backs square down on his own proposition, admits that he "had no personal acquaintance with telegraph matters" and that he actually entrusted that part of his report to a Mr. LINES. He declares further that his intention was to present a fair report and that if it was not done, it was altogether unintentional on his part. So here we have a member of GRANT'S cabinet recommending Congress to put through a scheme that would cost the people many millions of dollars and when he is cornered, as he was by the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Mr. ORTON and others, he confesses that he didn't understand it. Is such a man fit for the position he occupies?

As the Secretary has so grossly misled the organs and now lets down on them so cruelly without a moment's warning, it will be interesting to watch the course they will persue. Will they dare to pay him back in his own coin; will they continue to proclaim that the telegraph in the hands of the Administration is a good thing; or, will they follow their course in regard to negro children in the public schools and Chinese labor—remain dumb? We shall see.

A CORRESPONDENT is rather severe on the President of the Anti-Coolie Labor Association, organized in this city some months ago, whom he charges with a woful neglect of duty in not calling the members together and taking some action in regard to the affairs at Beaver Falls. He contends that Chinese labor, will, ere long, be introduced into the factories and work shops of Pittsburgh. We shouldn't wonder.

ARKANSAS is in about the same condition as Louisiana. The strong arm of the Federal Government is held out to stay the purpose of one party and shield the criminal pretensions of the other.

CAMERON TURNS SAINT.

It is amusing to hear the instruments of CAMERON, threatening with the terrors of the law, poachers upon their preserves, on the Senatorial question. They claim for the chief a life estate in the office and for themselves, a patent right to all the valuable gifts of power. They make a big mistake when they advertise to the hungry tribe of Republican members of the Legislature, that the candidate against CAMERON is very rich and means to spend money to secure his place. This same agreement always brought strength to CAMERON, but now he thinks perhaps, he has spent enough and ought to receive the office upon his own merits. The secret is, he never did spend much of his own money to buy Legislators; he managed to get others to do that for him, but he now finds a man pitted against him, willing to put up his own greenbacks and dare the encounter. The affected piety of the CAMERON ring which has contrived to keep power solely by and with the use of money is refreshing. The idea of BERGNER threatening to prosecute any man in the Republican ranks, who may leave CAMERON on a higher bid is excellent.

N. Y. TRIBUNE.

WHITELAW REID and his associates in the N. Y. *Tribune* have been sold out and beaten by one vote. The concern will pass into the hands of the administration in a few days, and GRANT and his supporters will have nothing more to fear from that quarter. If COLFAX takes charge as Editor-in-Chief, he will make it a wishy-washy concern, which will soon tell upon its circulation, particularly with the weekly, which is its real source of profit and power. A new journal will doubtless be started, with abundant capital, to represent the liberal element of the country.

THERE is pathos in this part of New Orleans correspondent's despatch of Sunday last:

> "Prayers were offered in the churches of all denominations to-day for the down-trodden people of Louisiana. Bishop WILMAR, of Louisiana, will issue a letter to-morrow announcing that the churches of this diocese will be open during the whole of next week to offer prayers for the people of unfortunate Louisiana."

Were the Louisiana struggle a mere brawl between rival politicians the churches of New Orleans—the Catholic and Protestant alike, the Presbyterian and Episcopalian—would not have been the scene of this special prayer. It is felt that despotism has come at last; that the Federal Government has made a mulatto gamester, who was not even a candidate, the Governor of the State, and United States deputy marshals have returned one set of men as a Legislature while the people elected another. It is a hard thing for freeborn men, and Americans above all others, to be bayoneted into Cæsarism and then denied even the poor liberty of protest.—*World.*

EX-GOVERNOR SCOTT, of South Carolina, is about to return to Napoleon, Ohio, whence he carpet-bagged, and whither he goes to spend the money he has ground from the Carolinians. In his farewell message, he touchingly says: "I desire to say in conclusion, fellow citizens, that I shall always esteem it a matter of high pride and profound gratification that I have been prominently associated with the rise and progress of free government in South Carolina during the past seven years." The profound gratification experienced by decent people in the State, will probably be directed to their having got rid of one of the leeches who have sucked the State dry.

MR. KERR said in Washington, a day or two ago, that he thought, in view of the recommendations contained in the President's message and the various department reports, that this would be a session of "jobs" running through from the postal telegraph, cotton tax refund and steamship subsidies to the smallest land grabs. He did not expect much national good to result.

ADMINISTRATION REFORM—Supreme benches stuffed with bayonets.—*N. O. Times.*

Important to the Money Shavers.

The Court of Appeals has decided that the usury laws of the State of New York apply to the transactions of national banks on contracts made in this State, and that a violation of such laws subjects the offending bank to the penalty they impose. The decision hinged upon the case of the First National Bank of Whitehall against James Lamb and others, the defendants pleading usury to resist payment of a promissory note. The Judge at Circuit gave a verdict for the plaintiff, holding that the State laws against usury did not apply to national banks. This decision the Court of Appeals sets aside, declaring the defence of usury available, and orders a new trial. Judge Rapallo pronounced the decision, Chief Justice Church and Judges Allen, Peckham, Folger and Grover concurring. Judge Andrews was absent.—[*N. Y. Herald.*

Restaurant Keepers and Colored Preachers.

A Washington correspondent says:

"Judge McArthur did not, in the cases of the parties charged with violating the law in refusing to entertain colored people, decide that the proprietor's restaurant was "his castle," and that he could decide whom he should entertain, and no one could question his right. He expressed no opinion as to the constitutionality of the law in the case before him (S. Aman's), a motion having been made to quash the information. He sustained that motion, remarking that in order to make a keeper of a restaurant liable under the statute, it is necessary to prove that the refusal to wait on a well-behaved person was on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. This was the gist of the offence, and the substantial part of the statute, and it was therefore absolutely necessary that the information should contain an averment to that effect.

LOUISIANA.

The Supreme Court Waiting for an Appeal.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered the following:

"Supreme Court, ex parte H. C. Warmoth. We are all of opinion that when the final decree shall be rendered in the Circuit Court in this case, an appeal will lie to this court. We are also of opinion that this court has no jurisdiction in this case to issue a writ of prohibition until an appeal is taken."

Small Satisfaction.

General Dick Taylor called on the President to-day with the view of obtaining some modification of the Executive policy with reference to affairs in Louisiana, but retired dissatisfied with the result of his mission.

Usurpations of the Federal Vampires.

NEW ORLEANS, December 16.—B. L. Lynch, Republican, was installed as Judge of the Fourth District Court, Bonner, fusionist, being forcibly ejected. Bonner had a commission from Governor Warmoth. Lynch holds a commission from acting Governor Pinchback upon the return of the Bovee board.

Judge Bonner says: Before I took my seat, I was informed by General Longstreet that I had been elected. Since I have learned that by some arbitrary ruling, and without any warrant of law, four polls were thrown out, and in that way the Bovee Returning Board made out that I was not elected.

The Warmoth Case—Candidates for U. S. Senator.

In the Federal court, in the Warmoth contempt case, several witnesses were examined, but there were no new developments. The matter was taken under advisement.

In the Legislature the impeachment trial was postponed till Wednesday. It is stated that the Governor will answer the citation.

The ballot for United States Senator begins to-morrow. Messrs. Billings, Casey, Durrell, Pinchback and Ex-Governor Hahn will probably be nominated. Pinchback is regarded as the strongest, nearly three-fourths of the Legislature being colored.

Attorney General Williams Rises to Explain.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—Attorney General Williams to-day made the following statement relative to affairs in Louisiana.

According to the laws of Louisiana, Governor Warmoth, Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, Secretary of State Herron and Messrs. Lynch and Anderson constituted at the late election in that State the Returning Board, with power to canvass the votes for Presidential electors, members of Congress, State officers and members of the Legislature. Pinchback and Anderson were candidates upon the Republican ticket, and therefore resigned their seats upon the Board, and to fill the vacancies so created Longstreet and Hawkins were elected by the remaining members as provided by law. Warmoth then pretended to remove the Secretary of State from office, and appointed in his place a fellow by the name of Wharton. Warmoth and Wharton then repudiated the election of Longstreet and Hawkins and appointed in their places Hatch and Depont. This board so constituted were proceeding to canvass the votes, when upon due application their proceeding were perpetually enjoined by the Judge of the Eighth District State Court, whose jurisdiction in the case was unquestioned. Warmoth thereupon forcibly expelled the judge granting said injunction from his office and installed in his place before the votes were canvassed, or it was legally known who was elected, the Democratic candidate for the judgeship in that district at that election. Proceedings were then had in the Supreme Court of the State, by which the validity of this change of judges was brought in question and the court held it unvalid, and in effect decided that Warmoth's board of canvassers was illegal and its acts void. These decisions of the State court were treated by Warmoth with perfect contempt. Suit was commenced on the equity side of the United States District Court, in which an injunction was asked and obtained against the Warmoth board of canvassers and this injunction was also treated by Warmoth's board with contempt. Instructions were then given to the Marshal to enforce the orders of this court and troops were placed at his service for that purpose. Meanwhile the Board of Canvassers, organized according to law, or a majority of them, canvassed the votes and returned that the Republican candidates for Presidential Electors, and State officers, were elected and that certain persons were elected to the Legislature. Warmoth, having called an extraordinary session of the Legislature, the persons returned as elected by the regular board assembled in the State house, and after organization, made a formal requisition, under section 4, article 4, of the Constitution of the United States, upon the President to protect the State from domestic violence. Resolutions of impeachment were also preferred by this body against Warmoth, and under the Constitution of the State, the Lieutenant Governor became acting Governor. Another body assembled at Lyceum Hall in New Orleans claiming to be the Legislature of the State, and was recognized by Warmoth. Two organizations were thus made, promising nothing to the State but discord and anarchy. Not doubting that irregularities had occurred on both sides, but believing that the Republican ticket had received a majority of the votes of Louisiana, and acting in conformity to the returns of the regular Board of Canvassers and the decisions of the State and Federal courts, the President decided to answer the resolution of the State House Legislature by recognizing the organization with which it is connected as the lawful government of the State.

ACCIDENTS.

PROVIDENCE, December 18.—A freight train from Boston was wrecked near Dodgville last night, and eighteen cars were completely broken to pieces and an unknown man killed. The New York train was delayed until three o'clock this morning.

NASHVILLE, December 18.—Adam Tanthier, a prominent German citizen, who was run over by a fire engine which he was pulling as a volunteer fireman, died to-day.

Serious Railroad Casualty.

DETROIT, December 18.—About five o'clock this morning the rear coach of the express train on the Graud Rapids and Indiana Railroad was thrown from the track into a ditch by a broken rail near Reynolds. Of twenty passengers in the car five men and three women were injured, one of whom will probably die.

Father Burke delivered a lecture in reply to the last words of Froude before an immensely crowded audience in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Tuesday.

XLII CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 16, 1872.

A Lame Excuse.

Mr. MORTON stated that the Election Committee, during their recent recess, had not investigated the charges against Mr. Caldwell, (Ks.) owing to the difficulty of getting the members together.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. CARPENTER—Regulating the taking of private property for public use.

The bill provides that in all cases, in which Congress has appropriated money for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of any fort, magazine, arsenal, dockyard, postoffice, custom house or other needful building, or has appropriated, or shall hereafter appropriate, money for the purchase of any real estate for any public use, the President of the United States shall designate the Secretary of some of the departments of the government, whose duty it shall be to select the same, and cause it to be surveyed and represented upon a plot or map, which, together with an estimate of its value and situation, shall be reported to the President. If the President shall approve thereof, it shall be the duty of said Secretary to procure to the United States the title of such site or real estate, if the same can be procured at and for a fair price and compensation; but if the same cannot be so obtained, or if said real estate or any part thereof shall be filed or owned by infants, lunatics or other persons incapable of conferring title, or belong to unknown owners, in any such case the matter shall be referred to the Department of Justice, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to apply to the Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which the same shall be situated with the view of obtaining the property by legal proceedings in the manner set forth in the bill.

By Mr. POMEROY—Granting the right of way to the Kansas and Colorado Railroad.

Also to extend the time for payment by settlers on the Osage lands in Kansas.

Damage to Duluth.

On motion of Mr. RAMSAY the Secretary of War was instructed to communicate any information he may have concerning the damage done to the Government works at Duluth by the late storms, and as to the cost of repairing them.

Cheap Transportation from the West to the East.

Mr. WINDOM called up his resolution for the appointment of a committee of five on the question of providing cheaper transportation from the West to the East. He modified the resolution, making the number of the committee seven.

Mr. HAMILTON demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN wanted the question referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. STEVENSON objected to such reference, because the Committee on Commerce was not fit to consider the right of the Federal government to construct internal improvements.

Mr. THURMAN said this question had already been exhaustively discussed. If the object was to get a report on it, leaving its legal aspects untouched, he would support the resolution.

After further discussion the resolution passed—yeas 56, nays 3.

The nays were Messrs. Cole, Vickers and Hamilton (Md.).

The Narrow Gauge in California.

Mr. CASSERLY introduced a bill granting the California Central Narrow Gauge Railroad Company certain rights over the public lands at Benicia, California. Referred.

Exchange of Coupon for Registered Bonds

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported with amendments the House Bill authorizing the exchonge of registered bonds for coupon bonds. As amended the bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue coupon bonds in exchange for registered bonds, in other respects of the same class and description; provided, the expense of their issue be paid by the owner thereof, and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

Revision of Mint and Coinage Laws.

Mr. SHERMAN also reported from the Finance Committee the House bill revising the mint and coinage laws with amendments, among which is one providing for a trade silver dollar of weight of 420 grains Troy; a silver half dollar 122½ grains, and a quarter dollar and a dime respectively one-half and one-fifth the weight of the fifty cent coin. All these silver coins are to be legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding four dollars in any one payment.

A bill was introduced by Mr. CRAGIN for the relief of Miles Greenwood, of Cincinnati.

These Ten Sloops of War.

Mr. CRAGIN gave notice that he would call up to-morrow the bill reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs to provide for the construction of ten sloops of war.

Inter State Railroads.

On motion of Mr. STEWART, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire how far Congress is authorized to regulate the rates of fare and transportation on railroads between the State under that provision which authorizes Congress to regulate commerce between the States and also to inquire as to the power of Congress to authorize the construction and operation of railroads passing into or through two or more States and to report by bill or otherwise.

French Spoliation.

Mr. CAMERON called up the French Spoliation Bill and spoke in its favor.

Mr. VICKERS followed in advocacy of the bill, which was then laid aside informally.

Revenue Agents.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the Senate receded from its amendment to the Internal Revenue Bill providing for the appointment of twenty-five additional Revenue Agents.

Beaver Lake Indiana.

Mr. PRATT submitted a report from the Committee of Conference on the bill relating to the bed of Beaver Lake, Indiana.

At four o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. STEVENSON—To accept the Portland canal and reduce the tolls.

By Mr. HAWLEY, (Ill.)—For a horse railroad on Rock Island bridges.

By Mr. MERRIMON—Authorizing free banking.

Also restricting postoffice advertisements to papers printed in the district where the service is required.

By Mr. COX, (N. Y.)—For the resumption of specie payments.

By L. MYERS, (La.)—To repeal the law requiring double rates of postage on matter not fully prepaid.

By Mr. DUKE, (Va.)—To repeal the tax on tobacco.

Also to authorize any practising physician to import medical books for his own use free of duty.

By Mr. FARWELL, (Ill.)—For the further refunding of the public debt.

By Mr. WALLS (Fla.)—Granting one million acres of the public lands to the Brown Theological Institute in Florida.

Also, for a like grant to the Agricultural College of Florida.

By Mr. TAFFE—For a bridge across the Missouri river at Sioux City,

Sons of Senator Douglass.

Mr. GARFIELD presented a petition of the two sons of the late Senator Douglass for compensation for the cotton taken from them in North Carolina during the war.

Preserving the Memoirs of the War.

Mr. HALE (Me.) offered the following preamble and concurrent resolution:

WHEREAS, national unity cannot fail to be strengthened by the remembrance of the services of those who fought in the battles of the Union in the late war of the rebellion; therefore, be it

Resolved, As an exposition of the sentiment of Congress that no measure be taken toward removing from the army register, or from the regimental colors of the United States the names of the battles of the rebellion. Adopted—Yeas, 115; nays, 53. No Republican voted against the resolution and only four Democrats for it; namely: Messrs. Getz, Hibbard, Parker, (N. H.) and Mauson.

New Railroad Company in Minnesota.

Mr. AVERILL introduced a bill granting a charter the Northern Central Railroad Company of Minnesota.

Shall Postmasters Be Elected?

Mr. FARNSWORTH offered a resolution instructing the Postoffice Committee to inquire as to the propriety of the election of postmasters. Adopted.

Good for the Gardeners.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill for the transportation through the mails of agricultural and flowering seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions &c., at the rate of two cents for every four ounces, the weight not to exceed four pound packages. Passed.

Winona and St. Peter's Railroad.

Mr DUNNELL (Minn.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill extending for six months the time for the completion of the Winona and St. Peter's Railroad. Passed—117 to 22.

Mr. MORGAN (Ohio) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill proposing to amend the Constitution so as to make naturalized citizens eligible to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. Rejected—Yeas, 84; nays, 71; less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. COX (N. Y.) moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution reciting that the State Government of Louisiana is now administrated by orders from the Federal courts, supported by

Federal Bayonets.

such a condition of things being a subversion of civil Government and dangerous to liberty; requesting the President to inform the House why the Executive of the United States interfered in the affairs of that State, giving all the facts; also to

Give all the Information

on that subject relative to the conduct of E. H. Durell, United States Judge there, so that the House may determine what steps, if any, ought to be taken in consequence of such interference in the political affairs of Louisiana.

Mr. STEVENSON (Ohio) asked Mr. Cox to omit the preamble.

Mr. COX consented to that, and to the insertion of the words "if not incompatible with the public interests."

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (Wis.) asked Mr. Cox not to insert those words. There could be no such thing as incompatibility with the public interests in a matter of that kind. Congress was entitled to know by what right or authority the President interfered in the Civil Government of a State.

Mr. COX said he had inserted those words so as to have the resolution adopted without any partisan or acrimonious discussion. He only wanted the facts to come out and all the basis for the President's action in that most important matter.

Mr. SYPHER said that the President had not interfered in any way in the Louisiana matter except to order the execution of the mandates of the United States Court.

Mr. COX declined to take the statement of Mr. Sypher or of the newspapers in the matter.

Mr. SYPHER—I will furnish the proof of it.

Mr. COX—The gentleman cannot speak for the President.

Mr. BINGHAM, suggested to Mr. Cox to strike out the allusion to Judge Durrell as the information which the President would publish would necessarily cover the point.

Mr. COX said he did not intend to amend the resolution.

Mr. SCHOFIELD (Pa.) asked Mr. Cox to omit the closing words of the resolution "so the House may judge and see," which he thought implied that the House would do something perhaps offensive.

Mr. COX declined to accede to the suggestion.

Many Republican members—"Let us vote it down."

The resolution was rejected—yeas, 79; nays, 99.

A Party Vote.

Mr. STEVENSON (Ohio) offered a resolution, which was adopted without a division, requesting the President to communicate information relative to the condition of affairs in Louisiana, and what action, if any, he has taken with regard thereto.

Bills to enforce the stipulations of the convention with Venezula of the 25th of April, 1866, and to amend the law of 18th August, 1856, regulating the consular and diplomatic service, were reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. SMITH (N. Y.) offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to guard against the dangers threatening the liberties of the people of Louisiana, Alabama and Arkansas, and to guarantee a republican form of government to avoid the danger of civil war in the several States of the Union. Adopted.

The House then, at 3 P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scofield (Pa.) in the chair, on the

Deficiency Bill.

It appropriates $1,697,832, comprising the following items:

For postal cards for the quarter $50,000.

For books for pouches to contain registered letters $3,000.

For coast survey vessels $150,000.

For continuing the coast survey $20,000.

For census expenses $12,000.

For the captors of the rebel ram Albemarle $202,912.

For photographing copies of patents, $20,000.

For improving government property in the District of Columbia, $1,241,920.

Mr. GARFIELD explained the various items in detail, replying to questions in regard to the Albemarle matter and giving a full explanation of the item for the improvements of government property in the District of Columbia.

After a long discussion on the latter subject the committee rose without action, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 17, 1872.

Committee on Cheap Transportation from West to East.

The following were appointed the Committee to consider the question of cheaper transportation from the West to the East: Messrs. Windom, Sherman, Conkling, Ames, Lewis, Casserly, Norwood.

The VICE PRESIDENT also appointed Messrs. Morrill (Maine) and Osborn to fill vacancies on the Military Committee.

The Crusade against Reconciliation.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented the resolution of the House against removing from the army register the names of the battles of the rebellion.

Mr. EDMUNDS hoped the resolution would be at once passed,

Mr. SUMNER objected.

Mr. EDMUNDS gave notice that he would call up the resolution to-morrow.

The Arkansas Election Frauds.

Mr. RICE offered a preamble reciting the allegations of fraud on the part of the administration party in the late elections in Arkansas, and a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five to go to Little Rock to investigate the matter. Laid on the table.

Mr. RICE said he would call up the resolution on Thursday next.

Senator Fenton's Customs Bill.

On motion of Mr. FENTON, the Customs bill, reported by him last session from the Committee on Finance, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Statue of Admiral Farragut.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) on behalf of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, gave notice that the models for the proposed statue to Admiral Farragut would be received in the northeast corridor in the Senate wing of the Capitol, and they were required to be presented before January 1, 1873.

Indian Appropriation Bill.

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation bill with unimportant amendments.

New Bills.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill for extending the time for the completion of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal. Referred.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill authorizing the East Chester National Bank of Mount Vernon to change its location and name. Referred.

At one o'clock the Senate resumed consideration of

The French Spoliation Bill.

Mr. SHERMAN said that careful examination of the question made some years ago had satisfied him that these claims had no foundation in law or equity, and he made a long argument in support of this view.

Mr. THURMAN followed in opposition to the bill.

Mr. MORRILL made an argument in support of it.

At four o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills Referred.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, the bill to fix the compensation of claimants under the Geneva award was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill appointing Commissioners to investigate the depredations on the Texas frontier, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The bill providing for determining the boundary line through Haro channel, as decided by the Emperor of Germany, passed.

The Vienna Exposition.

The bill appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the American exhibitors at Vienna then came up.

Debate was continued at some length, based on the assertion by Mr. Shellabarger that American inventors would have their inventions imitated without recompense, as the Austrian laws gave foreign exhibitors no protection.

Mr. BANKS said it was expected that the present laws would be so modified as to afford protection.

Mr. HOAR offered an amendment that twelve American artisans to the Exposition be appointed by the President to report their observations.

The debate was contined during the morning hour, and the bill went over until to-morrow.

Mr. Brooks Makes a Personal Explanation.

Mr. BROOKS rose to a question of personal privilege connected with statements in the New York *Herald* and *World* that H. S. McComb had testified before the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee that he (Brooks) had received certain shares of stock, in order to influence, through him, the Democratic side of the House in legislation beneficial to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He utterly denied the statement, and ridiculed the idea of his attempting to influence Democratic members for fifty shares of Credit Mobilier stock representing five thousand dollars. He did not recollect that he ever spoke to a member on the subject of the Union Pacific road. McComb was a man of no character, a mere reckless and audacious adventurer, who was shown by the record of the Military Commission now on file in the War Department, to be a robber and bandit, and also shown by the House Investigating Committee into Louisiana affairs last summer, to be engaged in bribing in order to get hold of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad. He (Brooks) had never owned, directly or indirectly, a single share of Credit Mobilier stock, despite the testimony of the perjurer McComb. The whole thing was fiction, a figment of McComb's

Villainous Imagination.

His son-in-law he understood had bought fifty shares of Credit Mobilier, paying for it $5,333, and it was out of that figment, perhaps, that McComb made up the whole story about the fifty shares being given him (Brooks) to buy up the whole Democratic side of the House. In conclusion, he appealed to the Committee of Investigation to search his conduct from the beginning to the end, to riddle him from top to bottom, and if they found any fault in him, to report it to the House and to disgrace him.

Desultory discussion took place relative to enlarging the scope of the investigation and as to sitting with open doors, but no action was taken.

Removing Sunken Wrecks From Sandy Hook.

On motion of Mr. COX, the report of the Conference Committtee on the bill to remove sunken wrecks from the channel of Sandy Hook was taken up and agreed to. The bill now goes to the President for signature.

State Public Lands.

The House then took up as the special order the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee last session for a settlement with the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois of the five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within those States.

After debate, and without action on the bill, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 18, 1872.

Settlers on Cherokee Lands.

Mr. POMEROY, of the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the relief of settlers on the Cherokee lands.

The bill was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour.

A Special Bill.

The bill authorizing the East Chester National bank of Mount Vernon, Indiana, to change its location and name passed.

Indian Affairs.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN—To secure a more efficient and honest administration of Indian affairs; providing that all records, contracts and other papers relating to or connected with the official duty of any Indian Superintendent, Agent or Sub-Agent, shall be open to public inspection during all reasonable business hours; that distributions of Indian goods and supplies shall be made in public, and among other things, that no vouchers or receipts shall be signed that are not filled up. Referred.

Creek Indians.

By Mr. HARLAN authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Creek Indians for cession of part of their reservation. Referred.

Eulogies on the Late Senator Davis.

Mr. STEVENSON formally announced the death of his late colleague, Hon. Garrett Davis, and delivered an eulogy which was attentively listened to. Messrs. Vickers, Cameron, Thurman, Sumner, Bayard and Trumbull also eulogized the deceased.

Mr. Sumner, in his remarks, made allusion to Seward and Greeley as contemporaries of Davis, and like him followers of Clay.

After the addresses the customary resolutions were adopted and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Savings Banks in the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. MONROE a bill was passed authorizing the Controller of the Currency to examine into the condition of the Savings Banks in the District of Columbia.

Settlement With Certain States.

The House resumed a bill that was up yesterday concerning a settlement with the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, of the five per cent. land claim under the act of March 3d, 1857.

At the conclusion of the debate the bill passed—Yeas, 103; nays, 52.

The Deficiency Bill.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill, the main item of controversy being the appropriation of $1,241,920 for the improvement of government property in the District of Columbia.

Without disposing of the question, the committee, after a long discussion, rose.

The Late Hon. Garrett Davis.

Eulogies on the late Senator Davis, of Kentucky, were then delivered, after which the House adjourned.

POLITICAL.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Senator Sumner's Course Censured by the Legislature.

BOSTON, December 18.—Resolutions condemnatory of the course of Senator Sumner in introducing the bill into the United States Senate to remove all inscriptions relating to the rebellion from the army register and national regimental flags came up in the House of Representatives this afternoon, and after a short debate the question was taken on the motion to indefinitely postpone the resolutions by yeas and nays, but this was lost by a vote of 92 to 93, and then the resolutions were passed by 104 yeas to 76 nays. They were taken up in the Senate this afternoon, and a warm debate took place, in which most of the Senators took part, when the motion to indefinitely postpone was lost by a vote of 14 to 11, and then the resolutions were passed—yeas, 20; nays, 9.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A State Temperance Ticket in the Field.

CONCORD, N. H., December 18.—The New Hampshire State Temperance Convention was held here to day and re-nominated Rev. John Blackman for Governor and Asa S. Kendall for Railroad Commissioner. Prohibitionary resolutions were adopted. The Convention subsequently resolved itself into a District Convention and nominated candidates for Congress as follows: First district, Rev. A. G. Corning; Second district, J. M. Fletcher; Third district, A. C. Hardy.

LOUISIANA.

The Kellogg Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, December 18.—In the Kellogg Legislature a bill punishing bribery in office was passed to day.

The Court of Impeachment has adjourned to the 23d inst.

CRIME.

Special to The Post.

WAYNESBURG, PA., Dec. 18, 1872.

Progress of the Yonkers Murder Trial at Waynesburg, Green Co.

Thaddeus Yonkers was put on trial yesterday for the murder of his father, committed in September last. The prosecution closed, and the defence opened this afternoon. Great interest is manifested in the case. R. M. Gibson, Esq., of Pittsburgh, is acting for the defence.

CLIFTON.

A Sentenced Wife Murderer Reprieved.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 18.—William Cluck, the wife murderer, who was to have been hanged on Friday, the 20th inst., has been reprieved by the Governor until Friday, January 3d.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

Slavery to be Abolished in Porto Rico—Carlists Quieted.

MADRID, December 18.—In the Lower Cortes, yesterday, President Zorilla declared it to be the purpose of the government to introduce a law for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico.

He also announced the suppression of the Carlist insurrection, and the prevalence of order throughout the country.

The House, by a vote of 182 to 6, approved these declarations.

A Cabinet Crisis—Colonial Matters.

MADRID, December 17.—The *Imparcial* says: A ministerial crisis is near at hand. It is impossible to delay the reconstruction of the Cabinet. There is reason to believe what Ministers Gasset, Luiz, Gomez and Cordoba will retire. Echeggerary will be transferred to the Ministry of Finance and Senor Lama Peri be appointed Minister of Public Works; Senor Romero Giron, Minister of Colonies, and Lieut. General Bleitain, or Senor Gamind-, Minister of War.

The Republicans in Cortes have resolved to support the vote of confidence only on condition that the Government declare unequivocally in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery in the Spanish dominions.

The Lower House of Cortes has approved the appointment of the commission to examine into the demand of Morrocco for the restoration of the towns of Penon, and Gomera. Morrocco has agreed to postpone action until the commission makes their report.

FRANCE.

The Seine Overflows Its Banks.

PARIS, December 18.—The river Seine continues to rise, and at many places has overflowed.

Debates of the Committee of Thirty—The Secret History of the War.

PARIS, December 18.—The Committee of Thirty are debating the question whether it is expedient to confine their deliberations to the proposals for ministerial responsibility and a second chamber, or to go over the whole field of constitutional reorganization. No result has yet been reached.

The Duke De Grammont has written a letter refuting the testimony given by President Thiers before the committee to inquire into the causes of the late war. M. De Grammont, who was Minister of Foreig Affairs at the beginning of the war states positively that the Emperor had the promise of assistance from Austria in case of hostilities with Prussia.

The Assembly Still Tinkering the Tariff.

PARIS, December 18.—The Assembly to-day resolved to adjourn on Monday next until January 6th. M. Bonnect moved that the duties on raw materials should only appear as a memorandum in the budget of 1873. M. de Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, opposed such a reversal of the former vote of the Chamber. The subject was discussed until the close of the sitting, and the debate will be resumed to-morrow.

(Special to the N. Y. World)

Suspicious Military movements.

PARIS, December 18.—General Chancy's corps is being rapidly increased to 100,000, while General Ducrot, a doubtful Republican, has only 48,000 men under his command.

President Thiers to-day said that he intended to keep the monarchists in awe.

ENGLAND.

Uniformity of Coinage.

LONDON, December 18. The International Convention to secure uniformity of coinage has been signed by the Governments of Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

GERMANY.

Bismarck—Winter in Earnest.

BERLIN, December 18.—The *Provinzial Correspondenz* confirms the report of Prince Bismarck's resignation of the Premiership and his retention of the war office in the Prussian cabinet.

The river Pregel and the bay adjoining Kœnigsberg are frozen over.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, December 18.—The ship American Union, which went ashore near New Haven, while on a voyage from New York to London, has broken up.

NEW YORK, December 18.—The officers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company state that the steamer Great Republic will be detained in port on the Pacific coast three weeks to repair her broken shaft.

A cable dispatch from Liverpool says a steamer arrived there which spoke the Adriatic fifteen hundred miles from Sandy Hook, having lost two blades of her propellor, which will probably delay her arrival here three or four days. All aboard were well. In consequence of this the White Star line will not despatch a steamer on Saturday.

KEY WEST, December 18.—The French ship Leone, with a cargo of cotton, from New Orleans for Bordeaux, was wrecked while coming into this port.

HORACE GREELEY'S WILL.

The Hearing Before the Surrogate—Contradictory Testimony.

NEW YORK, December 18.—In the Surrogate's Court at West Chester to-day the proceedings were resumed in proving Mr. Greeley's last will. Reginald Hart was the first witness. His testimony explained how witness went to Dr. Choate's house on the forenoon of November 29, at the request of his (witness') father, to ascertain if the will had been executed. He was accompanied by a Mr. Haines. On reaching the house, he saw Miss Ida Greeley and Mr. Stuart. Witness and they went into Mr. Greeley' sroom. Mr. Greeley recognized witness. Mr. Stuart had in his hand the last will of Mr. Greeley, written November 9th, and showing it to Mr. Greeley, asked him if it was his last will. Mr. Greeley answered "No." Mr. Hart then spoke to Mr. Greeley, calling his close attention to the will. Mr. Greeley raised his head from the pillow, looked at the will, and said: "Yes, it is my last." Mr. Greeley requested that Mr. Hart and Aunty Lamson should be subscribing witnesses.

Counsel for contestant asked for a modification of the deed which had been made by Ida Greeley in favor of her sister Gabrielle. It was produced, as previously reported. It deeds half the property to Gabrielle.

William E. Robinson was then examined. He produced a will written by Mr. Greeley in September, 1859. It was not read.

Nathan Barnes Greeley, brother of Mr. Greeley, was examined, but his testimony had reference only to the farm in Wayne county, Pennsylvania. A release from the brother and three sisters of Mr. Greeley was produced in court, in which they disavowed all pretensions to any interest in Mr. Greeley's property.

The testimony of Thomas N. Rooker showed that on the 11th of November, Mr. Greeley's manner and language were such as to attract serious attention. On the 13th of November, his manner and language were still more strange, and witness felt confident that Mr. Greeley was irrational.

The contestants express their determination to push the proceeding to the end.

BOWLES BROTHERS.

One Brother Sent to an English Prison—The Other Held at Springfield, Mass., for Further Appearance—The Latter's Statement.

LONDON, December 18.—In default of bail Robert Bowles was sent to Newgate prison to await trial.

The Bowles Defalcation.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 18.—Charles S. P. Bowles, of the Paris banking house of Bowles Bros., was arrested at Ingleside, six miles from this city, last evening, at the suit of John H. Harper, of this city, for $6,985, funds deposited with the firm of Nathan Appleton, of Boston, special partners of Gordon, Bowles, Brother. Mr. Beaman, of New York, the counsel, and two clerks of the firm were there in consultation with Charles S. P. Bowles. The case was heard before the Master in Chancery this afternoon, when Bowles gave temporary bail to appear within thirty days.

Charles Bowles' Statement.

Bowles makes the following statement: On the 11th of October last he left London for the United States, and on his arrival at New York completed arrangements for the permanent relief of their business, the strain upon which was particularly great at that season from the large needs of Americans returning home. He then sailed for San Francisco. After his departure the arrangements made did not furnish relief in time, and the house of Bowles Bros. failed. He did not hear of the failure until he reached Acapulco, and learned of the arrest of his brother Robert on his arrival at San Diego. He continued the journey to San Francisco, and after two days rest at the latter place, started by rail for Springfield, Mass., where he arrived on Thursday last.

That night the two brothers went to Ingleside, a Hotel near Holyoke, and a telegram was sent making an appointment there for Monday with counsel from both New York and Boston. This interview was continued until it was interrupted on Tuesday afternoon by the arrest of Bowles. During these days were present Chas. Bowles, his brother Gordon Bowles, his half brother, W. F. Stetson: Mr. Appleton, special partner, Mr. Dwyer, an officer of the Joint National Agency officially sent from London since the failure to represent in the United States its interests; Mr. Thomas E. Calvert, late secretary to Bowles, Mr. Derby, of Boston, and Mr. Beaman, of New York, as counsel. This consultation was held to ascertain as clearly as possible the exact condition of affairs and to determine what should be done to make all assets in the most equitable manner available for the benefit of all creditors, and whether it was for the interest of all that Charles Bowles should return at once to London. Interrupted by arrest and the necessity, therefore, to remain in Massachusetts, Bowles will not now go to London. He has had no opportunity as yet to protect himself against the charges which have been made upon him, and standing as the head of the house, he desires particularly that the public will suspend judgment upon those who have been associated with him, and will only condemn him or them when they have heard the other side. He does not seek to deny the grave faults of his too extended management, but maintains his innocence of all crime and his ability to prove it.

FIRES.

BURLINGTON, Vt., December 17.—The Burlington Manufacturing Company's planing mill was burned this morning. The loss is thirty-four thousand dollars.

HAMILTON, December 17.—The premises occupied by Harvey & Co., wool brokers were burned last night, and some adjoining buildings were damaged. The total loss is $120,000.

HAMILTON, Ont., December 17.—The smouldering ruins of yesterday's fire burst out afresh this afternoon, communicating with Davis & Co.'s store adjoining. Their loss is $60,000; insurance $40,000. James Turner & Co.'s wholesale grocery was to a large amount. The Bank of Commerce received considerable damage. The total loss is estimated at $100,000, which with yesterday's fire makes the loss over $200,000.

Investigation Into the Fifth Avenue Hotel Horror.

NEW YORK, December 16.

The investigation of the fire at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at the office of Fire Marshal McSpedon, was concluded this morning by the examination of officer James McCormick of the Ninety ninth Precinct. The witness testified that at the time of the fire he came through Twenty-second street from Fourth avenue at the corner of Broadway, met a young man who asked him if he had heard any screams. He replied he had not, but after standing for a few minutes on the east side of Broadway, he did hear screams and saw a man running down the sidewalk on the west side of Broadway. He crossed over and asked the man what was up, when he was told that the Fifth Avenue Hotel was on fire. The officer asked the man if he was sure, and was answered in the affirmative. McCormick then went to the alarm box opposite Glenham Hotel, and sent out the alarm. He heard no cry of fire. After sending the alarm, he remained at the alarm box until an engine arrived, and told the engineer where the fire was. The engine came, he thought, in two or three minutes. He then went up to Twenty-third street, called the officer on that post, and went to the front door of Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he stayed until the reserve came. The witness thought it was about eleven o'clock when he sent out the alarm. It was about five minutes, he believed, after the time he was asked if he had heard the screams.

PEACE IN ALABAMA.

The Lion and the Lamb Lie Down Together.

MONTGOMERY, December 17.—According to agreement, the members of the Court House and Capitol Legislatures met at twelve o'clock to-day and proceeded to business, according to the plan of Attorney-General Williams. In the Senate the Lieutenant-Governor presided. No special business was transacted. The Barbour county Republican Senator took his seat, but it is contested. The seat of the Marengo county Republican Senator will probably be also contested. In the House the Republicans elected a temporary Speaker and Clerk. They will have a majority of from six to eight.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

A South Side Butcher Mortally Wounded—Arrest of the Alleged Assassins.

About midnight on Saturday night a strange shooting affair occurred on Sarah street, the South Side, by which a butcher named John Ehrer received wounds from which it is feared he cannot recover. It appears that early in the evening two suspicious individuals visited his house ostensibly to see a domestic named Bridgetta Schultz. Mr. Ehrer hearing strange voices in the kitchen came down and ordered the men out, and expostulated with the servant about the impropriety of receiving company at such unseasonable hours. The domestic retired to sleep on the lounge in the kitchen, and it is alleged opened the doors in the connivance with the boys outside. About half-past eleven o'clock Mr. Ehrer and family retired, and fifteen minutes afterward were awakened by noises in the kitchen, caused by the entrance of two more of the gang, who, it is alleged, was admitted by Bridgetta. These were ordered out, and shortly afterwards three of them again entered, this time through the cellar, the doors being left open to facilitate their entrance. Mr. Ehrer came down and ordered them out, and observed at the same time several men were in the yard. Just as he reached the door leading to the alley one of the midnight murderers drew a pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in the left breast of Mr. Ehrer. The latter continued in pursuit of his assailant down as far as Nineteenth street, when he returned to the house and fainted from loss of blood as he reached the house, the blood on the pavement marking the pursuit for several squares. Drs. Arnold and Kerr were summoned, and the wound was probed to a depth of four and a half inches without discovering the whereabouts of the ball. Deputy Mayor Heisel took the matter in hand and with Lieut. Sol. Coulson and a few police set about discovering the perpetrators. One of the parties named William Knoll was arrested and identified from the fact of his having a Newfoundland dog along at the time of the affray. Knoll, when arrested, gave information which led to the arrest of three other parties to the affair, named Peter Winters, a resident of Seventeenth street; J. W. Smith, of Sixteenth street, and George Quinn, a denizen of Sarah street. A preliminary hearing was had yesterday morning, after which the parties were committed to jail to await the hearing which takes place this morning at 10 o'clock. A man named Andrew Birch, who is a reputed lover of Bridgeta's and who was in the house during the occurrence, has been arrested and held as a witness. It is alleged that the whole affair was planned with the connivance of the domestic, and that robbery was the ultimate object of the intruders, as it was well known that Ehrer had been dealing in real estate and had considerable money about the house. The suspicious conduct of Miss Schultz also forms an element in the case, which will be considered at the hearing to-day. At a late hour last night Ehrer was in a critical condition, and but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

Strange Occurrence.

Yesterday afternoon about half-past two o'clock, officer George Burgly, on duty on Second avenue, near rose street, was called at by Mrs. Warner, the landlady of the Bull's Head hotel. She said on Thursday night about eight o'clock a gentleman came in the house and asked for a bed. They showed him a room with one bed in it, which he occupied immediately. Yesterday afternoon about five o'clock a hired girl wanted to enter the room to arrange the bed. She found the door still locked, and became alarmed, because she could not get any answer. She gave the alarm in the house, and everybody tried to awaken the inmate, but without success, so, with the consent of the landlady, the door was burst open and the man was found insensible in his bed. Everything was done to get him all right, but ineffectually.

Mrs. Warner sent for a doctor. Dr. Bingham answered in a few moments, and found symptoms of poison. He told those present to search deceased's pockets; but nothing was found except three papers, which the doctor believed had had morphine in them. He ordered the man sent to the West Penn Hospital.

Nothing could be learned of him except that he called for a drink. He is a tall, stout man, wears black pants and vest, black business coat and black plug hat. He must be about sixty years of age and had sore legs.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Inquest Adjourned.

Mr. William Hawe, foreman at the outer depot, met with an accident on Saturday which terminated fatally in a short time. The Pacific express arrived at the depot about six o'clock yesterday morning, being several hours behind time. Upon arriving at the depot it was thrown off the track by a misplaced switch. A shifting engine was secured in drawing it on the track again. As the deceased was engaged in coupling the two engines, one of them was started too soon, when he was caught and crushed in a frightful manner. He was removed a short distance from the scene of the accident, and a physician summoned, but without avail, as he died at seven o'clock.

The deceased was 43 years of age, and had been in the employ of the company in the capacity of night foreman the past twenty five years. He was formerly employed on the old Portage road, resided at Torrens station, and leaves a wife and three children. The deceased bore an excellent character, and was highly esteemed. His sudden death will be regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. The coroner empanneled a jury but owing to the absence of witnesses, adjourned the inquest until this morning at nine o'clock, when it will be held in his office.

Died from His Injuries.

Yesterday a lad named Willie Brooks, fourteen years of age, died from injuries received on the previous day while gathering coal about the track of the Keeting & Co.'s coal railroad, at the head of Twelfth street, Birmingham. While picking up pieces of coal, he observed a car coming down the track, and stepped upon the other track to avoid it, but did not notice a number of empty cars which were ascending the track on which he was standing. He was struck, knocked down, and several of the cars passed over one of his legs, shattering it so seriously that it had to be amputated at the thigh. The operation was performed by Drs. Kerr, Thomas and Riggs, but the unfortunate lad did not long survive the operation. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

The Prussian State Church.

The bill recently presented to the Diet by the German Government leaves no doubt that the purpose of the Emperor is to establish a complete subordination of the ecclesiastical to the civil authority even in matters which are commonly regarded as of a purely religious character. No clergyman is to threatened, decree, or proclaim any other than purely ecclesiastical pains and penalties, or to withdraw any religious rights except "such as are valid within the pale of the ecclesiastical societies." But the question what are purely ecclesiastical pains and penalties is subject to a diversity of interpretations. The imperial government has already decided that ex-communication is not a purely ecclesiastical penalty, and it would probably not allow the imposition of any censure upon a clergyman which would interfere with the free exercises of his profession, or indirectly affect his income. If any ecclesiastical punishment is inflicted, it must be done without naming the person punished. It must be as secret as a penance enjoined in the confessional, and the public fame of the offender must in no wise be injured. No penalty shall in any case be imposed for doing any act ordered, or omitting any act forbidden by the law of the State. The punishment for violating these provisions is a fine not exceeding 1,000 thalers, or imprisonment for not longer than two years, with five years' disqualification for any office, civil or ecclesiastical.

This is not protecting the liberty of the subject, but submitting the church to slavery. Practically it declares the inferior clergy independent of their bishops, and places them instead under the absolute control of the minister of public worship, who is of course a layman, and may be not even a Christian. It is an attempt to introduce into free-spirited Germany the same spiritual autocracy which prevails in Russia. There the bishops are the servants of the synod, and the synod is the obsequious slave of its lay procurator, and the procurator is the creature of the Czar. The result is that the Russian Church is one of the most hopeless of all Christian organizations. We do not believe, however, that such a system can be built up in Germany. The severe measures of the imperial cabinet are more likely to cause a reaction in favor of Ultramontanism as soon as the Catholic bishops are placed in the attitude of persecuted confessors, suffering in the cause of ecclesiastical discipline. If such a reaction should set in, it might, perhaps, hasten the complete severance of Church and State, towards which Europe upon the whole seems to be tending. When they understand abroad, as well as we do in the United States, that the civil power has no business to interfere with the doctrine or discipline of religious bodies, both kings and bishops will be happier than they are now, and the people will be better taught and better governed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Colfax and the Tribune.

[Wash. Cor. Cin. Commercial.]

Rumors are rife that Vice President Colfax is to resign his office and take charge of the *Tribune* as political editor. Mr. Colfax denies that this arrangement is made, but he does not deny but what negotiations are going on between the Tribune Association and himself looking to that consummation.

The idea in getting the service of Mr. Colfax seems to be to restore the Republican tone to the paper so that it may retain its prestige among the farmers of New England and the Middle States who are so largely its patrons. The attempt of the New York *Times* to steal the rural subscribers to the *Tribune* under the "holier than thou" guise, has not been without effect, and it is thought that the presence of Mr. Colfax in the chair editorial would give the *Tribune* as much consideration in the eyes of the truly loyal as that enjoyed by the uncontaminated *Times*. The studied effort to gobble up the one hundred and odd thousand subscribers to the *Weekly Tribune*, whose time expires the 1st of January next, would fail fruitless. The rural subscribers could then point to the smiling Colfax perched upon the editorial tripod as a sign that the fountain head of their weekly intelligence was sufficiently true to Republicanism and the North Pole.

Colfax is popular with the rural masses. They think he is one of the great statesmen whose light illuminates the four quarters of the land. Had the people had more and the politicians less to do with the Philadelphia Convention, Colfax would have retained his place on the ticket. But if he goes to the head of the *Tribune* it will be next thing to being second head to the Government. That a man should contemplate resigning his place as Vice President of the United States to take a place on a daily newspaper is something of a testimonial to the power and influence of the press.

Colfax's place on the *Tribune*, however, if he takes it at all, will really be that of a figure-head. He is not a man of vast newspaper capacity or experience. He was a printer when a boy, has dabbled more or less in the stock and fixtures of country newspapers, and written a good deal for the New York *Independent* and other Sunday-school journals; and that is about the sum total of his experience. His real place on such a great journal as the *Tribune* could hardly be more than an ornamental figure-head, his name being the essential thing.

The Stamp on Bank Checks.

The bill introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday, for the abolition of the stamp duty on bank checks, is to be condemned for two principal reasons.

In the first place, it is one of the most equitable taxes that can be devised. It amounts to two cents on every bank check drawn, no matter what the amount may be. It is paid, therefore, by those whose business requires a bank account. In other words, it falls on the rich and not on the poor. Moreover, it is not burdensome to the rich, and is so adjusted to the amount of business done—that is, to the usual profits of capital—that the amount paid by one man as compared with that paid by another bears a fair proportion to the relative financial ability of different citizens.

In the second place, it is thoroughly systematized. When a person or a business firm opens a bank account, he can procure a check-book with each check properly stamped at the Government office, and thus all the trouble attending the ordinary use of adhesive stamps is avoided. It follows from this that the provisions for paying the tax have been fully incorporated in the business of the country, and therefore its abolition will require a change in the regular methods of carrying on the business of banking.

It is clear, then, that so long as some extra sources of revenue are necessary to meet the financial demands upon the Government, no tax could be devised better adapted to this end than the one in question. It is equitable, simple, easily paid, merely nominal in amount as far as the individual is concerned, but in the aggregate is profitable to the Government, requires no addition to the civil service of the country for its collection, and in a word, meets most of the requirements of a good tax.

It is to be hoped that Congress will kill the bill promptly.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The Dykes of the Po.

(From a letter describing the recent terrible floods of the Po.)

Those unfamiliar with Italy may believe these frequent inundations to be the result of negligence or bad engineering, while probably not one in a thousand of those who have travelled over so wonderfully rich a country have comprehended the almost superhuman force and skill necessary to wrest it from the destroyer. It is a constant warfare, as costly in treasure, if not in blood, as those where man stands against man instead of against water. In the times of the Romans the entire plains of North Italy were marshes, and the gigantic works of dyking and drainage built to redeem them, are marvelous even at the present day. The immense basin drained by the Po covers a superficial extent of 22,656 square geographical miles, and throughout a great part of its long and tortuous course the bed of the river lies from ten to thirty yards above the surrounding plains. At the antique ducal city of Ferrara the river runs higher than the roofs of the houses. Indeed, casting an eye over the plains of the Ferrarese one might imagine it rather some vast and solitary aqueduct than the tameless river that it is. Undoubtedly the bed of the stream has been much raised by the alluvial deposits with which its waters are heavily charged, but the geological conformation of the surrounding plains as well as the lacustrian remains, and in later times the ruins of Roman works prove that it is land reclaimed by stern toil (probably that of slaves.) And it has to be kept in the same way.

The modern dykes are pronounced by the Londod *Times*, which has an article on the subject to-day, "masterpieces of human skill." The master-dyke that protests the City of Casal-Maggiore, which yesterday tottered to its fall, and to-day is saved as if by miracle, measures twenty-six kilometres (about sixteen and one-fourth miles) in length, eighty feet in heighth, and over seventeen yards in thickness! That which defends Pavia towers up in the distance like a modern wall of China. The amount of money spent in constructing these massive bulwarks is incredible, yet, notwithstanding their solidity, they are often wiped away like sand hills by the voracious waters of the Po. This potent and capricious river has several times changed its bed completely, and this fearful disaster has been turned aside to-day only by a hair's breadth. The vast dyke of Casal-Maggiori, measuring, as I have said, seventeen yards in thickness, has been eaten away until only *one* yard remains. Had this also fallen, no earthly power could have prevented the mighty floods from cutting its path direct to Mantua, down a declivity so great that the highest church steeple in Mintua is on an exact level with the city square in Casal-Maggiore! Imagine this impetus added to the plowing force of so vast a body of water. A like disaster, according to the hydraulic engineers of the army, would have blotted out 332 kilometres of the fairest plains of North Italy, besides sweeping away the city of Casal-Maggiore and numberless villages.

A Blow at Freedom of the Press.

The acquisition by the Government of the control of the telegraph lines would not only be a broad stride toward centralization, but a most dangerous blow at the freedom of the press. The public will not soon forget the abuse of authority by postmasters during the late campaign, and there is no reason to expect that the telegraph, if controlled by the same officials, would not also be made subservient to the interests of the controlling party. The transmission of telegrams conveying news favorable to the Administration would be facilitated, while every possible obstacle would be placed in the way of persons representing the independent press.

The opportunities for improper interference with despatches would be much greater than those possessed by the postal authorities. The postmaster does not know, or ought not to know, the contents of a package passing through his hands. The telegraph operator must read the despatch which he is requested to forward, and none are better aware than members of the press how many facilities an operator can extend, and how many he can withhold. Does any one think that an official wearing the Government collar would be ready, in the heat of an exciting political campaign, to extend to the representative of an opposition newspaper those indispensable courtesies which are now habitually extended to newspaper correspondents without regard to party or politics?—[*N. Y. Sun.*

OHIO NEWS.

THE small pox has broken out in Wellsville.

A WELL known citizen of Springfield has fallen heir to a $20,000,000 estate in England.

THERE were two hundred and eighty-eight distilleries running in Ohio the past year.

A WOMAN has sued a druggist in Caldwell for $5,000, for selling liquor to her husband.

THE Hocking *Sentinel* says: Horses suffer with the epizootic and men with it "up the snoot"-ic.

THE Court House bell was muffled and tolled at Upper Sandusky, last Wednesday, in honor of the memory of Horace Greeley.

A YOUNG lady of Columbus exclaimed the other evening, when she saw Thomas feline elevate his back; "Oh! wouldn't he make a nice bustle?"

IT is proposed to lease the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railway, to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, and a meeting of the Stockholders of the former company is to be held on the 9th of Jauary, to determine the matter.—*Zanesville Journal.*

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of nasal passages, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious mucous, purulent, muco-purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. No disease is more common or less understood by physicians. The proprietor of Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay $500 reward for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by druggists at 50 cents. 608.

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Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use.

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Cod Liver Oil is the best.

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"Oh! It's Nothing"

he Fifth Avenue Hotel Horror More Terrible Than at First Reported.

NEW YORK, December 12.—Mary Ann gan, one of the victims of the Fifth venue Hotel fire, died in great agony at llevue Hospital yesterday. The fire or- nated, according to the evidence before Fire Marshal, in a servant's room on third floor. One of the proprietors rs, however, that the origin of the fire not at all known. Another of the pro- etors says he ordered the alarm to be en after the discovery of the fire. Both of the opinion that the poor girls met ir death from suffocation. The loss on building will be only ten thousand lars The furniture was damaged to the ent of eighty thousand dollars.

An eye witness says there is no doubt at if an alarm had been sounded on the covery of the fire the girls would have n rescued. The general impression is t the hotel proprietors, in their anxiety save their furniture and carpets, want- to put the fire out themselves.

The loud and piercing screech of the ls on the top floor were distinctly heard the basement. At this time the fire had de great headway; but even the hotel ployees, whose attention was directed he great glare, said: "Oh, it's noth- ," and again: "These girls will scare guests if they go on in that way."

eneral Shaler, the first official, says t the alarm was not given soon enough. ef Engineer Perley says that the loca- of the fire was first telegraphed to at eighteen minutes past eleven ock, and that the firemen were on the und five minutes later. He thinks re was unaccountable delay at the ho- n giving the alarm.

he tortuous ways of the interior of the lding prevented the firemen doing very ctive service. The foreman of one of companies says that at first he was re- d admission to the hotel, with the use that they did not wish a panic ng their guests, and that he finally in- ed upon entering.

he Fire Marshal says that nothing sufficient precautions had been taken uard against loss of life in the event re at the hotel, and that he finds no rts were made by the people in the l to rescue the girls. He thinks the horities were so concerned about the gage of the guests that the human s were forgotten. Besides, the work- were looking after the baggage instead attempting to rescue the endangered ple.

n employee says he ineffectually en- vored to tear off the screws of the win- s where the girls were confined,

enty-five thousand persons went to Morgue yesterday. The sights there e of the ghastliest character.

he press of this city call for a thorough stigation.

he *Herald* heads its leading editorial : "The Fifth Avenue Holocost—It Criminal—Was it Murder ?" and pro- s in a lengthy article to strongly con- n the authorities of the hotel for their luct.

x bodies are yet unrecognized; three ese cannot be identified. Some of the es look like mummies, they are so kened. Three of the roasted victims e found in a room as though burned racing each other.

reat indignation is manifested towards authorities at their course in sending corpses of the unfortunates to be staged all their horrid disfigurement at the gue, which is intended only for the ption of unknown dead. Some charit- disposed citizens propose to render to the relatives of the burned.

XLII CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

Bill Abolishing Internal Revenue Assessors.

r. SHERMAN called up the bill for reduction of the officers and expenses he Internal Revenue by abolishing In- al Revenue Assessors, and explained y stating that if passed it would save ween two and two and a half millions ollars annually.

r. SUMNER asked whether the Com tee on Finance had considered the pro- ty of reducing the number of Collect- of Internal Revenue. He had been ired by persons familiar with the sub- that the number of collectors might reatly reduced without injury to the ice.

r. SHERMAN said that in some large s it might be practicable to reduce the ber of collectors, but it would not be egions less thickly populated; besides reduction of the number of collectors ld not greatly reduce the expense, as were paid chiefly by fees, depending n the amount of business done.

r. TRUMBULL said that as he under d the law of last June on this subject, rovided for a greater reduction of rev- e officers than the pending bill would te. That law authorized the reduction he whole number of assessors and col- ors to one hundred and sixty, while bill, although abolishing assessors, ld allow the retention of collectors to number of about two hundred and ty. He did not say he would not vote this bill because he was in favor of bill designed to reduce the cost of the rnal Revenue Departmement; but in v of how little had been done under rious laws, he had not much confidence this one would effect the object.

r. MORRILL (Vt.) said that when general Government came into power e were two thousand eight hundred istant Assessors, but now there were about one thousand three hundred. re had been a reduction under the passed three years ago of about fifteen dred Assistant Assessors, besides ut one hundred and thirty As- ors. Then the law of e last was passed, providing the reduction of the number to eighty, Senator Trumbull complained that action had been taken under this law, oring the fact that the time had not arrived when the law was to go into effect, but in the meantime the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had devised a scheme by which the force could be very much more reduced than by the law of June last. That law reduced the number of collectors and assessors to eighty, leaving it with the assessors to retain the present number of assistant assessors; but this bill would reduce the number of collectors to one for each collection district, while providing that no collector shall receive more pay than $4,500, and as their deputies are to be paid out of their own pockets, the number of deputies makes no difference to the United States.

Mr. CASSERLY said the Administration, either from want of power or will had failed to carry out the reforms in the Internal Revenue Department for which Congress provided. He believed if the President understood the subject more thoroughly he would be more prompt to act on his own judgment in enforcing the law, but it was his misfortune to be surrounded by men interested in keeping the truth from him, and who, being themselves pressed at home by a clamorous army of officers holding offices, are unable to do their duty to the President.

Mr. TRUMBULL, in reply to Mr. Morrill's statement that the time for the law of June last to go into effect had not arrived, read the following provision of the law: that prior to the 1st day of January 1873, it shall be the duty of the President, and he is hereby authorized and directed to reduce the Internal Revenue districts in the United States to eighty in number, He (Trumbul) repeated that the number of officers of the Internal Revenue allowed to be retained under this bill was greater than the number allowed by the laws already enacted, but unexecuted. The plea that the deputies of Collectors would cost the United States nothing, because each Collector would pay his own deputies out of his $4,500 a year, was preposterous.

Mr. SHERMAN said there was not the least occasion for the Senator from California (Mr. Casserly) or any one to arraign the President in connection with this subject, or to intimate that he had in some way contrived to put off the execution of the law of June last until after the election. Everybody knew that in matters of this kind the President did not act merely upon his own judgment. No doubt by the first of January he would have performed the duty imposed upon him by this law; but he would do it after due consideration with the officers of the department. There was no occasion for the intimation that the President's course was in some way connected with politics.

After further discussion the Finance Committee's amendment were agreed to and the bill passed.

The Bill for the Relief of Sufferers by the Boston Fire.

was called up by Mr. WILSON.

Mr. FERRY (Michigan) criticised the bill but said he would vote for it.

Mr. MORRIDL (Vermont) opposed the bill. As a matter of relief it was a humbug, and as a matter of policy extremely vicious.

Mr. SUMNER said he hoped the bill would be passed, as it came from the House. The bill was opposed as setting a bad precedent, but the precedent would be applicable only in a similar case, and when such case should occur he should insist upon its application.

Mr. CARPENTER opposed the bill, as he had opposed the Chicago Relief bill, on the ground that it was unconstitutional.

Mr. LOGAN favored the bill. He denied that it was a humbug, and said that the passage of the Chicago Relief bill was one of the strongest inducements to the prompt rebuilding of Chicago.

Without action on the bill the Senate, at four o'clock P. M., went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Senate bill authorizing the National Bank of Lyons, Michigan, to change its location and name passed.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue coupon bonds in exchange for registered bonds, the expense and charge to be paid by the owner.

Mr. DAWES explained that while the Secretary had authority now to change coupon bonds into registered bonds, he had not correct authority to change registered bonds into coupon bonds, and consequently the latter class of bonds, on account of their facility to transfer, commanded higher prices in Europe than registered bonds. This bill would place the two bills on an equality with making them interchangeable. The only effect of the bill was to remove the present obstacles to the negotiability of registered bonds.

Mr. BURCHARD (Ill.) remarked that the objections which were supposed to exist to exchange registered bonds into coupon bonds were proved by experience to have no weight. The Secretary of the Treasury, who ought to know, was advising the measure. Coupon bonds today bare higher market value than registered bonds, showing that there were not enough of counterfeit bonds in circulation to affect their market value. It therefore seemed to him that both the people and Treasury Department confirmed the views suggested by the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. COX (New York) objected to the bill. He said: "I do not want to aggrandize the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury, and further, I do not want him to give any greater facilities to the people to go in and speculate. After all our dickering here about currency and bonds, we will be bound in the end to come to the only panacea, and that is the resumption of specie payment. The gentlemen ought to meet it in the next Congress, at least, if not in this. I see it stated in the newspapers that the Secretary of the Treasury intends to put on the market the five per cent. and four and a half per cent. yet unpaid, and that the Rothschilds and the Syndicate are to take the rest of them without further legislation. I want to know why it is that in this bill no restriction is placed on the Secretary of the Treasury. He can make any number of these coupon bonds at his pleasure. He can keep stacks of them on hand; they can be used at any time in certain emergencies in the money market; this bill will not stop speculation; it will not lead to prosperity or health. The Secretary of the Treasury should be held to legal restrictions and not allowed to step over the law as he has done in other cases."

Mr. BECK (Ky.)—I will vote for the bill. I do not see that it affects at all the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue new bonds, or that it has anything to do with the syndicate. It places two classes of bonds on the same footing and facilitates the negotiation of these bonds.

The discussion closed and the bill passed; yeas 136, nays 22.

Mr. BECK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the relief of Scales & Manning, of Nashville, Tennessee, in reference to their distillery. Passed.

The House then took up the

Soldiers' Bounty Land Bill,

which was discussed by Messrs. Coburn, Storms, Niblack, Holman, Stoughton and Shellabarger, chiefly in favor of it.

A vote was then taken, on motion of Mr. HAWLEY (Ill.), to recommit the bill. Negatived—yeas, 69; nays, 96.

A substitute, offered by Mr. HOLMAN, was adopted—yeas, 105; nays, 62.

The substitute was as follows:

SECTION 1. That every private soldier, musician and officer who served in the army of the United States during the late war, for ninety days, and was honorably discharged, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of an act entitled, "An act making appropriations for completing the defences of Washington, and for other purposes," approved February 13, 1862; and every seaman, marine and officer and other person who served in the navy of the United States or in the marine corps during the late war, for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged; and the widow of any such soldier, musician, seaman or officer, or if there be no such widow, his orphan children under twenty-one years of age, shall be entitled to enter a quantity of public lands, not mineral, not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres, which shall be composed of continuous tracts, according to legal subdivisions, including alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work, or other land subject to entry under the homestead laws of the United States, and to receive a certificate of such entry without the payment of any government fees.

SECTION 2. That such entry shall be made in the name of the person entitled as above to make the same in person or by an agent under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, and a patent for the lands so entered shall be issued only to such soldier, musician, seaman or officer, or to his widow or orphan children, provided for in the first section of this act, but no sale of such land or any interest therein, or power of attorney authorizing such sales or other contract, or agreement in anywise affecting or concerning any such land, made, executed or entered into prior to the issuing of the patent therefor, and actual delivery of the same to the person to whom it is issued, shall be of any effect whatever, but shall be null and void.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe rules and regulations to carry out the several provisions of this act into effect.

The bill as amended then passed: Yeas, 116; nays, 55.

The Deficiency Bill.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations reported the Deficiency bill, appropriating $1,639,000, which was made the special order to come after the Pension Appropriation bill.

The House then at 1:30 P. M., went into Committee of the Whole Mr. HOAR, (Mass.) in the chair.

On the Pension Appropriation bill, which appropriates $30,480,000, Mr. GARFIELD gave some statistical information in regard to pensioners, stating that among other things as a curious fact that if the widows of revolutionary soldiers who were on the pension rolls less than ten per cent. had died during the year; over 33,000 persons were put on the pension rolls during the year, of whom over 17,000 were soldiers of the war of 1812, and some 9,000 names were dropped from death and various other causes.

The Committee rose and reported the bill, which was thereupon passed by the House.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 13, 1872.

Miscellaneous Business.

A note was read from the Vice President-President stating that he would be absent for a few days and Mr. Anthony was chosen President *pro tem.*

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee on National Affairs reported a substitute for the House bill to authorize the construction of six steam vessels of war. The substitute authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to construct ten steam vessels of war of such class or classes as he may deem most suitable for the demands of the service, each carrying six or more guns of large calibre, and hulls to be built of iron or wood as he may determine; provided a portion of said vessels shall be built in whole or in part in private yards upon contract with the lowest responsible bidder, under the supervision of the Navy Department, or the hulls of any portion of said vessels may be built upon private contract in the Government yards with Government material. Nothing is said as to an appropriation.

A bill was passed appropriating $500,000 to purchase an additional site for the Boston Postoffice.

Mr. MORTON presented the credentials of George E. Spencer, re-elected Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire whether the valuation of the sovereign or pound sterling of Great Britain at the Custom Houses of the United States and in the settlement of accounts between the two countries under existing laws, corresponds with its true or intrinsic value, as expressed in the money of the United States, and report by a bill or otherwise.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to organize the Territory of Oklahama and to consolidate the Indian tribes and carry out the provision of treaties with certain tribes. Referred.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced the bill to promote immigration to the United States, creating a bureau of immigration and providing for the comfort and protection of immigrants in many ways while aboard ship and after landing. Referred.

The Boston Relief Bill

was then taken up.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) called for the yeas and nays upon his amendment to except lumber from the list of materials to be admitted free of duty. This exception had been made, he said, in the case of Chicago, and he wished to test the willingness of the Senate to put the East and West on the same basis in this matter of relief.

Mr. WILSON said that the Portland Relief bill did not except lumber, and he thought this one ought not to do so either.

Mr. SUMNER said that the question of putting the East and West on the same basis did not enter into this case, because the main reason given for excepting lumber in the Western case is the fact that the neighboring lumbering district in Michigan had been devastated by fire at the same time as Chicago. It did not exist in the case of Boston.

Mr. THURMAN (O.) said he was not satisfied as to the constitutionality of legislation of this kind, and moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Judiciary.

After a long discussion the bill was so referred; yeas, 35; nays, 15.

Mr. WILSON said he hoped the Committee on Judiciary would consider the bill and report as soon as possible.

Contested Election Case Bill.

Mr. MORTON called up the bill to prescribe the manner of taking testimony in contested election cases. Passed.

At 3:40 the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

Payment of Insurance Claims.

Mr. WOOD, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the Attorney General to examine into and pay the claims of certain insurance companies for the loss of the bark Caldera, payable out of the Chinese indemnity fund. The bill was recommitted.

Information Wanted as to the Postal Card System.

Mr. RANDALL offered a resolution calling on the Postmaster General for information and correspondence touching the style, cost and contract for the postal cards ordered at the last session of Congress; also for information and correspondence touching the present contract for postage stamps; the change in the stamps adopted under such contract and the causes for it; to what extent any Government is a loser when the present contract expires, and what steps, if any, has been taken for advertising for proposals under the law, both as to postal cards and postage stamps. Adopted.

Private Bills.

A number of private bills were reported.

The House at 1.20 went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, L. Myers, (Pa.) in the chair, and took up the bill to reimburse the college of William and Mary, in Virginia, of $65,000, for property destroyed during the war of the rebellion.

Mr. SHANKS offered an amendment providing that no part of the money shall be paid until the regular meeting of the stockholders, or the corporate authorities of the college shall have adopted and caused to be entered in the records of the corporation, a resolution declaring the college to be open, and it shall be at all times open for the admission on equal terms, and with equal privileges of all persons, irrespective of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Mr. PIERCE, Chairman of the Committee on Education, and who reported the bill, opposed the amendment, because he regarded it as being intended to kill the bill. The result of its adoption would be that instead of it being a college open to all citizens of the United States, it would be a college open only to colored citizens. The colored citizens of America—and he represented colored constituency—did not desire such a distinction; they desire the recognition that was made in the Civil Rights Bill; they desire that every institution of learning should be open to them.

Mr. SHANKS defended the amendment, arguing that the money in the treasury was contributed proportionally by the colored people, and that the amendment was based upon provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. CRITCHER (La.) opposed the amendment, and stated that there was now within a few miles of the college of William and Mary a college devoted exclusively to the education of colored children, so that there was no necessity for the proposed amendment.

Mr. SHANKS asked Mr. Critcher whether the regulations of that colored college forbade the admission of white students.

Mr. CRITCHER was not aware of any such provision, but knew there were no white students at the college.

Mr. SHANKS—As a matter of choice, I presume; the suggestion of the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Pierce) as to the Civil Rights bill, is a question in the future. If he will wait until that becomes a law, and if it produce its proper effect, it will serve all the purposes of my amendment; but if this bill is to pass first, I prefer that it should be properly guarded.

Mr. HAWLEY, (Ill.,) opposed the bill and sent to the clerks' desk and had read a letter from Gen. S. H. Roberts, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who commanded the United States troops at the college, stating that from all information he obtained on the spot he had an impression, amounting to moral conviction, that the college was set on fire, not by United States soldiers, but by the rebels, out of pure "cussedness."

Mr. HOAR, member of the Committee on Education, supported the amendment and made a strong appeal in favor of the bill.

The question was taken, and it was adopted, 79 to 71.

The committee then rose and reported the bill.

The first question was on the adoption of Mr. Shanks' amendment, and it was adopted; yeas, 89; nays, 76.

The only Republicans voting against it were Messrs. Butler (Tenn.), Cobb (N. C.), Perce (Miss.), and Sargent (Cal.). No Democrats voted for it.

The bill was then rejected, the vote on its passage being—Yeas, 36; nays, 126.

The Democrats all joined in the vote against it.

The Internal Revenue Bill.

The House then took up the Senate amendment to the House bill abolishing the offices of assessor and assistant assessors of internal revenue. All those that were verbal amendments were concurred in without question, the only important one remaining being that authorizing the appointment of twenty-five treasury agents. After a long and interesting debate, in which the Senate amendment was opposed by Messrs. Dawes, Kerr and Beck, members of the Committee on Ways and Means, and defended by Mr. Butler (Mass.), who stated that distillers were in Washington lobbying against it, in order that they might have a wider field for the evasion of the revenue laws, the amendment was rejected by 26 to 89 and a Committee on Conference ordered, the conferees on the part of the House being Messrs. Dawes, E. H. Roberts (N. Y.) and Beck (Ky.).

The House then adjourned its session, to-morrow being restricted to general debate.

NEW YORK.

The Lately Arrived Italians.

NEW YORK, December 15.—The *Tribune* Trustees held a meeting Friday afternoon, every member present. Mr. Sinclair brought forward the Colfax proposition. It received the support of only himself and one other—six out of the eight Trustees opposing it—sustaining Mr. Reid's conduct of the paper, and urging that he be retained with no instruction save to continue carrying out the policy of Mr. Greeley's card. It was settled that no change would be made in the policy of the paper, as Mr. Greeley left it without change in controlling the proprietorship. Mr. Sinclair then went to work up a pool of outside stockholders to sell the controlling interest. It is said that he, with the aid of one or two deceased proprietors, not including Mr. St. Clair, have nearly, if not quite, made up his fifty one shares needed.

CLEVELAND, December 15.—William Gardner, who has been on trial, charged with poisoning Isaac Waters, of Bedford, last March, was acquitted yesterday.

WASHINGTON.

Callers on the President.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—The President received a large crowd of callers to-day.

Nantez Inundated.

A dispatch from Nantez reports that the river Loire overflowed the adjacent country and flooded the quays, and the lower quarters of Nantez are entirely under water, presenting a fearful spectacle. The custom house and all business houses in the flooded section are closed. Great destruction of property is apprehended; railways are covered with water, and travel is interrupted.

The Caldwell Bribery Case.

The case of Senator Caldwell, of Kansas, charged with bribery, was taken up to-day by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. It was found impracticable to dispose of it during the holiday recess, or by the sub-committee visiting Kansas. The examination of witnesses will begin before the whole Committee January 10.

Retiring Board.

By direction of the President the Board to retire disabled officers, convened in Philadelphia May 23d, is dissolved and a Board to retire disabled officers is ordered to convene in New York on the 20th inst. The following is a detail for the Board: Gen. Hancock, Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster General, Col. George W. Getty, Third Artillery, Surgeons John M. Cuyler and John Moore.

The Colored Cadet.

The following is an extract from the order of the Secretary of the Navy in relation to the treatment of the colored cadet at Annapolis:

Under the operation of the new beneficial laws all political distinctions of race have been abolished in our country. The public burdens are imposed alike upon all our citizens; worthy members of every class alike are entitled to benefits and free to contend for the favor of the Government. In the exercise of his undoubted legal right as a member of our National Congress, himself of African descent, nominated to the Naval Academy a cadet of his own race. In recognition of his right, the naval authorities confirmed the nomination at once, and fully and unmistakably made known to all at the academy that no imposition or indignity to this cadet, on account of his race would be permitted.

Spanish Claims' Commission.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—The United States and Spanish Commission to adjust the claims of American citizens on account of damages sustained in Cuba during the present rebellion, have not yet made any awards. About one hundred claims have been filed. There has been difficulty about taking testimony in the Island, but as a remedy it is proposed by our Government to unite with Spain in appointing a joint commission for that purpose.

$250,109 Damages.

Robert M. and Stephen A. Douglas, sons of the late Senator Douglas, have prepared and will present to Congress on Monday a claim for $250,000 for their private cotton and other property taken, used and appropriated in March, 1863, in Mississippi by a portion of the army of the United States.

Reorganization.

A sub committee of the Committee on Appropriations have been examining the Department of the Interior with a view to its reorganization.

Vice President Colfax

returned from New York this morning. He says in answer to numerous inquiries that his visit was more to his relatives and friends than on business, and that he can only repeat in regard to the *Tribune* editorship what he has so often said, that it remains a subject of conversation, but that nothing has been decided as yet on either side.

The Electoral Votes.

All the lists of the Electoral Colleges of the several States for President and Vice President excepting three, have been sent to the President of the Senate, though not more than one-third of the entire lists required by law to be delivered to him by a messenger have yet been received. Louisiana sends lists from two different Electoral colleges. The two Houses of Congress in joint convention will determine which list shall be counted on the second Wednesday in February, the time for counting all the Electoral votes.

POLITICAL.

LOUISIANA.

The Articles of Impeachment Against Gov. Warmoth.

NEW ORLEANS, December 14.—In the Mechanics' Institute Legislature, the Board of Managers submitted articles of impeachment against Governor Warmoth, of which the following is a synopsis: First—The unconstitutional and unlawful ejectment of E. Bonee from the office of Secretary of State. Second—Appointing in April, 1870, for tax collector of the parish of Tangliahon, Jno. Evans, who had been rejected for the same office by the Senate. Third—Commissioning Ogden as Attorney General, Harper as Sheriff, and Elmore as Judge of the Eighth District Court, when no legal returns had been made by the legal returning officers and conspiring with them to forcibly and illegally put out of office Dibble, Judge of the Eighth District Court; also commission other judges and officers, when no legal returns had been made by the legal returning officers. Fourth—Offering a bribe of $50,000 and the dispensation of patronage to Lieutenant Governor Pinchback if he would organize the Senate to suit the purposes of the accused. Fifth—Procuring fraudulent registration at the last election in different parts of the State. Sixth—Offering R. H. Catlin, State Supervisor of Eections in the parish of St. Charles, a bribe in the form of an appointment as State Tax Colector if he would make a fraudulent return of the election in said parish. Seventh—Exercising the functions of Governor after he was notified that he was impeached, in derrogation of the respect to the General Assembly and putting the peace of the State in jeopardy.

The Board reserve the right to reply to the Governor's answer and offer testimony and introduce other articles.

A bill was passed, authorizing warrants for $75,000 to defray the expenses of the General Assembly. These warrants were made receiveable for tax, &c.

U. S. Authorities Take Charge of the Arsenal.

NEW ORLEANS, December 14.—General A. H. Smith, U. S. army, and Lieutenant Hays and King, of General Emory's staff, infantry, this morning went to the State arsenal, held by militia, stating that they had instructions from Washington to take charge of it. The militia at once surrendered the property and vacated the premises. The officers retained their side-arms, which were personal property.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 14.—Despatches were received at the war department to-day from General Emory, commanding the United States forces at New Orleans, saying that upon a demand being made for the surrender of the arsenal and a dispersion of the armed forces, the arsenal was immediately turned over to the State authorities. All is quiet now.

Order for the Arrest of Pinchback.

NEW ORLEANS, December 12.—The Eighth District Court has issued an order for the arrest of Pinchback for contempt. Pinchback refused to recognize the authority and was protected by Deputy Marshalls. No attempt was made to use force in executing the order of the court.

Pinchback has signed the act passed yesterday abolishing the Eighth District Court.

Clinton, the new State Auditor, was installed in office to-day.

The Mechanics Institute Legislature took action regarding recalcitrant members of the Senate and passed resolutions declaring seats of all absent to-morrow without good cause vacant.

The following explains itself:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12, 1872.

To the People of Louisiana:

It is my duty to make known that the President of the United States has formally and officially recognized the State Government of Louisiana, to the head of which I have been called under the Constitution of Louisiana. The following dispatch has been received, and is published for the information of all law abiding citizens of the State, to-wit:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1872.

Acting Governor Pinchback, New Orleans, Louisiana:

Let it be understood that you are recognized by the President as the lawful executive of Louisiana, and the body assembled at Mechanic's Institute as the lawful Legislature, and it is suggested that you make a proclamation to that effect, and also that all necessary assistance will be given to you and the Legislature herein recognized to protect the State from disorder and violence.

GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

Now, therefore, I, P. B. S. Pinchback, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State, do issue this my proclamation, counseling and commanding all citizens to recognize, support, and give obedience to the Government of the State so recognized; I counsel and command all persons participating in any alleged assembly claiming to be the Legislature of the State assembled elsewhere than at the State House, "the Mechanics' Institute," to disperse. I request all good citizens to aid in maintaing peace and order and obedience to the lawfully constituted authorities, and furthermore in the discharge of executive duties or combinations, on whatever pretence or authority they may allege for their action, that they can be held to strict account for their conduct in the premises, and will be punished to the utmost extent of the law for violation of the good order of society, or disregarding the dignities and peace of the State, and I now command and will enforce obedience to all laws which have been enacted or may be enacted by the General Assembly of the State now in session at the State House (Mechanics' Institute).

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, affixed at New Orleans this 12th day of December, 1872, and of the independence of the United States the 97th.

By the Governor, P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana.

GEORGE E. BAVEE, Secretary of State.

The following is the decree of the Eighth District Court in the case of Warmoth vs. Pinchback:

A motion having been made herein by the counsel for the plaintiff that an attachment be issued against defendant for repeated contempt of this Court in disobeying the injunction issued herein on the 9th of December, 1872, and said defendant having forcibly resisted the process of attachment, and been guilty of further contempt, as shown by his letter to the Sheriff, and the Sheriff's return thereon; and considering that the term of said defendant expired on the 4th of November last, and his capacity to act as such Governor in virtue of his election as President of said Senate expired at the same time; considering that the resolution of impeachment of Governor H. C. Warmoth adopted on the 9th instant was adopted by an illegal House of Representatives, and was utterly null and void, like a judgment without citation, the laws providing for a formal method of citation and preliminary investigation before any resolutions can be introduced or adopted; considering that the House of Representatives, so called, which passed the said resolutions of impeachment is an illegal body, having no valid existence under the Constitution and laws of this State, and considering that the plaintiff, Henry C. Warmoth, has never been suspended, and that the defendant, Pinchback, even if he was Lieutenant Governor, could not attempt to usurp his chair without being a mere naked trespasser, and for these reasons it is ordered and adjudged that said defendant, Pinchback, be pronounced guilty of contempt of this court, and that he be imprisoned in the parish prison for a term of ten days and pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs of this proceeding.

[Signed] W. A. ELMORE,
Judge of the Eighth District Court, Parish of Orleans.

Petition to the President.

NEW ORLEANS, December 12.—The following was telegraphed to-day to His Excellency, U. S. Grant, President of the United States: Claiming to be the Governor elect of this State, I beg you, in the name of all justice, to suspend the Governments now in operation here till there can be laid before you all the facts on both sides touching the legitimacy of either government. The people denying the legitimacy of the Pinchback government and its legislature and simply ask to be heard through a committee of one hundred of the best citizens, who are on the eve of departure for Washington before you recognize one or the other of said governments. I don't believe we will be condemned until we are fully heard.

[Signed.] JNO. MCENERY.

Governor Warmoth recommends that a committee of the Fusion Legislature accompany the citizens' Committee to Washington.

ALABAMA.

Both Legislatures Agree to the Compromise of the Attorney General.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., December 14.—Both Legislatures of the Capitol and Court House have agreed to the compromise of Attorney General Williams. They will meet Tuesday.

WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT GRANT LOBBYING AT THE CAPITOL.

Correcting the Record.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—In the report of the vote in the House last Monday on Mr. Hall's concurrent resolution against removing from the army regimental colors the names of the battles of the rebellion, it was stated that only four Democrats voted for the resolution. There were twelve Democrats voted for it, namely: Messrs. Bell, Hibbard and Barker, of New Hampshire; Getz, Griffith, McClelland and Speer, of Pennsylvania; Holeman and Manson, Indiana; Rogers Tuthill and Slater.

New National Banks.

The Comptroller of the currency has authorized the following banks to commence business: American-German National Bank of Paduoh, with a capitol of $100,000 and Third National Bank of Urbana, Ohio, with a capital of $100,000.

New Laws.

The President has signed the act for the removal of the disabilities of L. Q C. Lamar, of Mississippi, and the act authorizing the issuance of college scrip to the State of Arkansas.

The President has also signed the act for constructing bridges over the Ohio.

Payment of January Interest without Rebate.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the Department will commence payment of the interest due January 1st, 1873, on Saturday, the 21st inst., without rebate.

Grant at the Capitol.

President Grant visited the Capitol this afternoon, and for some minutes occupied the President's room in that building, where he held conversation with several Senators on business matters. These, it is reported, had reference to the Vienna Exposition, as it is known he expressed his desire to have American productions largely represented, but feared an appropriation of only $100,000, as proposed by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was not sufficient for the purpose. He also spoke of the importance of an early appropriation to enable the Commissioners to resume their investigation of the outrages on the Texan border. Though he made no special recommendation in transmitting to Congress the report of the Commissioners, he has personally interested himself on the subject of obtaining additional information with a view to such action as may protect the Texan border from Mexican incursions.

Senator Blair's Health.

A letter from Francis P. Blair, Jr., will appear in the *Chronicle* to-morrow correcting a statement in that journal to-day that General Blair was so seriously ill as to leave little hope of his resuming his seat in the Senate. Blair says this report is circulated to affect General Blair's election, and gives extracts from late letters of Colonel Gantt, General Blair's neighbor and friend, saying that the General is much better, and that his cure is steadily and rapidly advancing.

The Holiday Recess.

A number of members of Congress intend leaving for their homes to-morrow.

GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM.

The Coroner Investigating the Fifth Avenue Hotel Horrror—Colfax Accepts the "Tribune" Editorship—Criminal Record, &c.

NEW YORK, December 18.—The inquest was commenced to-day by the coroner over the bodies of the women suffocated and burned by the fire in the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the night of the 9th inst.

Fire Marshal McSpedon testified that the employees of the hotel must have been endeavoring to extinguish the flames fifteen minutes before the public alarm was given, and James MacGregor, Superintendent of Buildings, said that in his opinion suffocation was the cause of the death of the girls, and if they had time to reach the window they could have escaped by the door.

Captain Burdon, commandant of the police precinct, said he went to the hotel immediately on the alarm of fire being sounded, yet he did not learn of the deaths of the girls until two or half past two.

Mary Grove said she saw the flames entering her room, 505, and the fire did not originate in that room, as frequently stated.

The funeral of John F. Kensett took place to-day from the First Presbyterian Church, and was numerously attended by his friends and associate artists.

Vice President Colfax has accepted editorship of the *Tribune*. His salutat may be looked for in a few days. It said Orton has offered the position of m aging editor to Hassard and he will pr ably accept.

Three jurors have been obtained in the Stokes case.

Judge Ingraham to-day denied the stay of proceedings in the case of King, the murderer of O'Neill, but granted the commission to procure testimony in England. King's trial follows that of Stokes.

The defence of Simmons for the murder of Duryea will be that he was in a paroxysm of insanity at the time that he committed the act, having been excited to frenzy by Duryea's taunts and the knowledge of his straightened monetary condition.

The consul for Denmark in this city acknowledges the receipt of $3,541 for the relief of the sufferers by the recent inundation in Denmark. Six thousand rix dollars have thus far been remitted. Mail reports indicate that the suffering is greater than has been stated, and further contributions are solicited.

For Indigestion.

Dyspepsia, depression of spirit and general debility in their various forms also as a preventative against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the *Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Aulisaya Bark* is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists. nw.

Cupid's Ambuscades.

The sly archer, Love, shoots his arrows from many coigns of vantage, but it is doubtful if he delivers his long-tried sharp shaft from any ambush with more effect than when he arms them from the braids and folds and ringlets of a sabero head of hair. Ladies who have not been favored by Nature with this crowning charm of womanhood, can readily and certainly increase the volume of their hair and impart to it a silken lustre by using LYON'S KATHAIRON as a daily dressing; while those whom Providence has blessed with a superabundance of this "Glory" of the sex, can preserve it, undiminished, in quantity and undiminished in beauty to the latest period of life. There is a diminishing principle in the KATHAIRON which utterly compels the hair to grow. It extirpates scurf, dandruff, and all exfoliations and excrescences of the scalp which interfere with the rapid and healthy development of the fibers.

DEATH AT LAST.

Human Skill Unavailing.

Yesterday about noon Mr. Scharlotte, of Steubenville, who, it will be remembered had a set of teeth extracted from his throat several weeks ago by Drs. Cable and Walters, died in this city, from a break down in the vital forces, resulting from the barbarous treatment received in Steubenville during the first operation. The wounds made during the operation by Drs. Cable & Walters were found to have been completely cicatrized, but a *post mortem* examination revealed the fact the three coats of the escophagus—mucous cellular and muscular—had been torn by the teeth at the time the plate was driven down the gullet by the Steubenville M. D's, and that the esophogus had grown fast to the *antero-lateral* portion of the spinal column. The right and left broachi, the primitive carotid, thyroidal and subclavian arteries, and even the tendonous attachment of the *os hyoides* and digrastricus muscles were torn and lacerated, and presented a ragged appearance. The pleura had become vascular in some places from inflammation, and in others from being cut with the vulcanite plate, hemorrhage had set in, and contributed to the fatal result. At the end of the trachea, where the bronchi begins, there was a fissure of an inch in length, and the internal jugular vein bore evidence of bruises and laceration. The patient had been apparently getting along fipely, was in excellent spirits and could swallow his tea and milk with comparative ease, when suddenly a reaction set in yesterday, and the patient sank rapidly till death relieved him of his troubles.

Mr. S. was formely a mill hand in Steubenville, and worked at that place until within about eight months since, when the accident occurred. There can be scarcely a doubt but that had the unfortunate man been placed in skillful hands at first, instead of being experimented on by a few diploma doctors, the patient's life would have been saved.

RESIGNATION OF MARSHALL MURDOCK.

Col. Hall Appointed to the Position—A Disappointed Aspirant.

Yesterday Col. John Hall received the appointment of United States Marshall for the Western District of Pennsylvania, vice Marshall Murdock, resigned. The retiring Marshall, Mr. Murdock, was appointed by President Lincoln, and has held the position for the last ten years, with a slight intermission occasioned by his removal by President Johnson in 1866. He was re-appointed by President Grant on the 18th of April, 1869. It is understood that Sweitzer was after the "posish," but Swoope promptly settled the aspirations of the "man who must live you know." Sweitzer will now devote his leisure hours to "pipe laying" for the Mayoralty.

PROPOSED CHANGES.

Jury Commissioners to be Dispensed With.

Among the recent changes announced to be made at the Court House is the proposition to do away with the office of Jury Commissioner, and merge the duties in the office of the County Commissioners, who have expressed a willingness to perform the extra duties. As this is being done on the score of economy, would it not be in order to do away with, and merge a few more of the petty Court House offices where the duties are not laborious and the salaries not excessive?

The suggestion to make the drawing of jurors public, is worthy of consideration, as it would give a better class of jurymen than at present obtained, and dispense with the services of the "professional juryman" altogether.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending December 15, 1872.

Intemperance 2, accident 1, apoplexy, cerebral, 1, cancer 1, consumption 11, convulsions 2, croup 2, lungs 1, disease of the bladder 1, diptheria 1, debility 3, diarrhœa 1, heart disease 1, liver disease 1, general dropsy 2, abdominal dropsy 2, epilepsy 1, erysipelas 1, scarlet fever 1, hemorrhage of the bowels 1, inflammation of the bowels 1, inflammation of the lungs 1, inflammation of the stomach 1, inanition 1, marasmus 2, pyaemia 3, protrusion of bowels 1, syphilis 1, tubercular meningitic 1, ulceration of uterus 3, worms 1, still births 3. Males 20 females 28. White 55, colored 2. Total 57.

Dr. Reichenbach

Is proving his skill in a practical way. He offers to treat the worst cases of hernia or prolapsus uteri, however hopeless it may seem, and if at the end of three weeks the patient is not cured, to forfeit five hundred dollars in cash. Office No. 11 Market street. Patients from a distance will be provided for free of charge, while under his treatment.

A Dangerous Altered Note.

There was received on Friday last at the Treasury of the United States at Washington a note purporting to be a United States legal-tender note of the denomination of $500. It is composed of different genuine notes of various denominations. The centre is a part of a $100, with the "one" taken out in the centre and upper border and a "five" neatly inserted. The left-hand lower end contains the portraitof Andrew Jackson taken from a five dollar note; the right hand lower end a vignette from a ten. The scroll-work, containing the figures 500, has been taken from a national bank note. The back of the note is from a ten dollar United States note, the "ten" having been cut out and replaced by the "ovals" from the back of a five. Although this note is not calculated to deceive bankers and brokers, it would be readily taken by those who are not accustomed to handling much money, as the engraving is genuine. In its general appearance it has no resemblance to the note of the denomination of which it purports to be a genuine issue.

AFTER the usual legal circumlocution, there is a bare possibility that Boss Tweed will be brought to a trial. In his case on Monday, a demurrer was made to the indictment, on which the prosecution joined issue. The demurrer was then overruled and defendant called upon to plead. The plea of "not guilty" was then put in, and the trial set down for the first Monday of January.

"SET a thief to catch a thief" may or may not be illustrated in the following telegram from New York; but it suggests a number of victims for the fool-killer's tomahawk: 'The offices of the great sawdust swindlers of New York have been robbed of their books and correspondence. It is thought the spicy part of the latter will be made public." They are said to involve many persons in distant parts of the country.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	111⅝
United States 6s, 1881, bid	113⅝
United States 6s (Coupons)	117⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867	@112¾
United States 5-20s, 1864, bid	@112⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865	@113¼
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	115⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867	116⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid	116¼
United States 10-40s	109⅝
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	108⅝@109⅝
Currency Sixes	113½@113⅝
New 5 Per Cents	111

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, THURSDAY, December 19, 1872.

REMARKS—The general market since our last has presented nothing very new or important. As relates to prices we have but few changes to note, and they will be found under their appropriate heads. Grain—The market was very firm, caused by the falling off in receipts; hence the prices of most descriptions have advanced materially, while the demand is in excess of the supply. No wheat offering; it would command good prices. Oats are also wanted at the advance before noted. Corn also sells readily; now is the right time to forward grain to this market. Barley firm, with sales of some 300 bushels fall. Flour—Owing to the scarcity of wheat, flour continues firm, although the week's receipts were large. Beans—The market was steady, with a fair local demand. The leading houses have reduced prices all round. Apples—The demand is improving, without any change in prices.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

GROCERIES—The leading houses report the market a dull one, the demand; being confined to the wants of the trade; we quote as follows:

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 23c; prime, 22c, good, 21c; fair, 20c; Java, 25a26c; mocha; 32c. Roasted in lb. packages, 25c; loose, 24½c.

SUGARS—Granulated, 13½c; crushed, 13¾c; powdered, 13¾c; A. coffee, 12½c; B., 12¾c; ex. C., 12¼c; C., 12¼c; Porto Rico 10½&11c.

SYRUPS—H. & E. 55c: Maryland 55c; B. & D. 50c; Maple Flavor 65c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans 75a80c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Dressed chickens, fresh 12a13c per lb. Turkeys 15a16c. Ducks 13a14c. Live chickens dull at 45a55c per pair. Quails $1 75a2 00 per doz.

APPLES—The market was reported dull, the supply being in excess of the demand. Holders were anxious to realize. Common to fair $2a2 50; prime to choice, $2 75a3 00 per bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market is steady, at $9a9 30 per bbl.

BUTTER—Under liberal receipts the market was less firm. Buyers were not so anxious to operate. Still good to prime lots sold to a fair extent at 27a30c per lb; common and medium lots attracted little attention.

CHEESE—Market quiet with an abundant stock in first hands; we quote Ohio Goshen at 16a17c; Ohio Sweitzer 15½a16c per pound.

CIDER—Market fairly supplied; we hear of an occasional sale at $5 50a6 50 per barrel, as per quality and condition.

CRANBERRIES—In good supply; we quote Sackett's and Carey's bell berries at $14; common $10a12.

DRESSED HOGS—The market is pretty much drugged with this article; small sales were made at 5a5½c per lb.

FLOUR—The advance has improved and so have the receipts; holders remain firm in their views; we quote spring wheat at $7 50a8 00; winter wheat $8 25a8 75. Rye Flour $5 25a5 50.

GRAIN—The receipts are increasing; there is, however, plenty of room for more; red winter wheat held at $1 70a1 75; amber $1 80a1 85; white is very scarce and it would command good figures. Oats are firm and wanted; extreme rates 40a43c. Corn scarce and wanted; sales at 59a60c for immediate delivery these are good prices.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, December 19, 1872.

REMARKS—The crude market since our last at all points remains in a very demoralized condition, and prices have further declined, with sales at very low figures. Parker's reported very weak at $2 75, with sales made at $2 77a2 80a2 90 per barrel. For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

Market steady but not active. Refiners seem to manage the market entirely different from the crude dealers; hence they do not let prices go down so low. Standard brands were offered at 27c for Philadelphia delivery. We did not learn of any transactions.

OIL BARRELS.

City make at $2 12a2 15; country $2 05a2 08. Market quiet and prices unchanged.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, December 18.—The *Herald* says: There is a less panicky feeling, but a still further decline in prices. Spot is down to $3 20 on Upper Creek. Futures in better demand at lower rates, buyers December. Lower Creek sells at $3 40 and $3 35. Market quiet and dull at close. Sales as follows:

UPPER ROAD.

500 bbls spot	$3 20
1,000 do do	3 20
1,000 delivery 24th	3 35
1,000 do b. o. Dec	3 40
4,000 do do	3 35
1,000 s.o. do	3 35
1,500 regular	3 35

OIL CITY.

1,000 spot	3 35
1,000 do do	3 30
1,000 do do	3 35
500 do do	3 20

TITUSVILLE, December 18.—Market quiet and dull with nothing doing. Spot $3 20.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, December 18.—No market.

OIL CITY, December 18.—Market dull, at $3 25. Lower Creek $3 05; Upper $3 25a3 30.

PHILADELPHIA, December 18.—Market dull.

Standard White	27c
Crude in bulk	11c
Cases	31c
December	27c

NEW YORK, December 18.—Closing of the 17th. Market dull. Crude in bulk, sellers at 11½c at close, and sales of 5,000 for January at 12c; 3,000 January at 11½c. Refined held at old prices. No business. No sellers under 27½c, but small lots offering at lower prices. Cases nominal at 30c. Naptha nominal at 16½a17c; Philadelphia delivery entirely nominal.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Wednesday, December 18, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle were light, both for home purposes and for shipment. The market was not an active one, the reports from the East being calculated to depress it. The result was that prices favored buyers, who were offering lower figures. Only a limited number changed hands, the country buyers being the principal purchasers. The receipts since our last were 2,150 head. The shipments for the same time were 1,650. The current rates were:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth	$7 00a7 25
Extra 1,400 do	6 50a6 75
Extra 1,300 do	6 00a6 25
Extra 1,200 do	5 50a5 75
Fair 1,100 do	4 50a4 75
Fair 1,000 do	4 50a4 85
Common stock	3 50a4 00
Stockers	3 75a4 25
Cows	3 00a4 00
Bulls	2 50a3 50

HOGS.

The run of hogs was a light one, but was fully up with the requirements of the trade. It will be borne in mind that the run for several weeks past was unusually large; at all events there was no scarcity. Dealers who were anxious could obtain all they wanted without much effort. The fact is, the present prices are the lowest that have ruled in this market for many years. The lowest point has evidently been reached. The receipts since our last were 500 head, whilst the shipments for the same time exceeded 11,000. The current rates are:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$4 20a4 25
Prime do	4 10a4 15
Yorkers	4 00

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was a light one. The run of prime hogs has cut down the demand for sheep, hence there is but little inducement to send them in. The offerings of good sheep were light, common ones being dull and neglected. The shipments were 2,250 head. The current rates are:

Extra 100 lbs fine woel	$6 00
Extra 95 do	5 75
Extra 90 do	5 50
Fair 85 do	4 75a5 25
Fair 80 do	4 20a4 50
Common	3 50a4 00

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, MONDAY, December 16, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle since our last review were not large. Notwithstanding this fact, the market was a dull one, with more sellers than buyers, and prices are a little lower as compared with our last report. The advices from the East continue unfavorable, which naturally produces a depressing effect here. Many persons hear of 7c as the highest quotation, and shortly afterward read of cattle bringing 10c per lb. One might come to the conclusion that there has been a sudden advance. Such, however, is not the case. Whilst some cattle have sold as high as $10 50 per cwt, other grades have remained unchanged. Some of the finest cattle ever offered in any market were sold during the week, and among them were cattle varying from 2,200 to 3,000 lbs. These monsters have been fed and cared for like children, and hence their value. The current rates for ordinary were as follows:

PRICES.

Extra 1,300 lb steers	7 00a0 00
Extra 1,400 lb steers	6 50a6 75
Prime 1,300 lb steers	5 50a6 00
Prime 1,200 lb steers	5 00a5 15
Fair, 1,000 lbs steers	4 00a0 00
Common	3 25a3 75
Stockers	3 75a4 00

The receipts since our last were 3,150 head. The shipments for the same period were 3,860 head.

HOGS.

The run of hogs continue heavy, exceeding seven thousand head; hence the supply was in excess of the demand. At the present writing the pens appear crowded, and prices are on the decline, whilst holders are firmly of the opinion that prices are sufficiently low; a decline of fully 11c per cwt has followed.

PRICES

Extra Philadelphia	$4 15a0 00
Prime "	4 00a4 10
Yorkers, light and smooth	4 15a4 30
" prime	4 00a4 10
Common	3 75a3 90

SHEEP.

The run of sheep since our last report has been fair. There is quite a number of buyers here this week, and although trade cannot be called brisk, it is still active. There are several lots of extra fancy sheep on sale, and sellers say that in point of quality the offerings are the best here for a long time. For prime sheep there is a good demand, and sales are made readily at about last week's figures. For fancy sheep of heavy weights there is a fair inquiry; and while buyers are willing to purchase these, they say the prices asked are more fancy than the stock, and we have no hesitation in saying that it takes a longer time to dispose of fancy stock at the prices than for a prime lot of sheep at market rates. Common stock seems neglected and sells slow, as there is but very little inquiry for it.

PRICES:

Extra 100 lbs. fine wool	$5 50a6 00
Extra 95 lbs. fine wool	5 75
Extra 90 lbs. fine wool	5 50
Extra 85 lbs. fine wool	4 24a4 75
Common	3 50a4 00

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, TUESDAY, December 17, 1872.

CATTLE.

The Central Cattle Yards contained only a moderate supply of this description of stock. The butchers complain of high prices. Drovers, however, don't see it in this light, and have not the remotest idea of letting down prices. Among the offerings were droves from Butler, Green, Washington and Mercer counties. Most of the offerings were of a medium and common description, and did not sell so readily as the better kinds. This, however, is always the situation, so far as cattle are concerned. The following are the current rates:

PRICES:

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth	$7 00a7 15
Prime, 1,400 lbs steers	6 50a6 85
Prime, 1,300 lbs steers	5 50a6 10
Prime 1,200 lbs steers	5 00a5 25
Fair, 1,000 lbs steers	4 00a5 15
Common	3 25a3 75
Stockers	3 75a4 00

HOGS.

The market was well supplied with hogs. The demand, however, was not a very extensive one; buyers were inclined to hold off for lower figures. On the other hand, sellers think that prices are at the lowest point. Prices have undergone no material change since our last. The principal business in hogs is transacted at the East Liberty yards. We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$4 15a0 00
Prime "	4 10a0 00
Yorkers, light and smooth	4 15a4 20
" prime	4 00a4 10
Light pigs	4 15a4 25
Common	3 75a3 90

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was a light one. This, however, is no unusual occurrence. Prices have undergone no quotable change. The principal demand was for the better grades. We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Extra, 100 lbs, fine wool	$5 50a6 00
Extra, 95 " "	5 75a0 00
Extra, 90 "	5 50a0 00
Prime, 85 "	4 25a4 75
Common	3 50a4 00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, December 18.—Money stringent at 1½a1¾ per cent., closing at 1-16a¼.

Sterling dull; 9 for long and 10⅛ for short sight.

Gold weak; declining from 112 to 111⅝, closing at the latter; 111⅝ was asked under a squeeze in cash. Gold loaning rates were 5-16 to flat for use.

Clearings, $90,000,000.

Treasury disbursements, $125,000. The Treasury commences on the 21st to pay the January interest without rebate.

Governments about an eighth lower and dull.

State bonds quiet and a fraction lower.

Stocks generally strong; Pacific mail fluctuated as follows: 76a74¾a77⅜a77¾a76½a79a78¾a80¼a81, closing at the latter price. No proposition was made for the issue of bonds at the directors' meeting to-day. The company's statement, shows three and a quarter million cash and cash assets after paying three millions for new steamers. Contrary to street rumors there was no change in the Presidency or directors and the reports of the loss of additional steamers prove mere stock jobbing rumors. Western Union also active and advanced from 79⅝ to 80⅞, closing at 80¾. Erie exceptionally weak and lower, in sympathy with the London market, where it is believed the company will not declare a dividend on preferred shares. The rest of the list dull, with fluctuations of but ¼ to ¾ per cent. The whole market closed firm. The New Jersey Central road has given notice it will on the 20th of January exchange 50,000 shares full paid stock for the same amount of scrip stock allotted in October, '71. Subscription for the 33,000 shares of New York, New Foundland and London Telegraph at par, $100, opened in London and it is supposed will be the basis of the half million pounds sterling bills sold this week.

DRY GOODS.

Business very quiet to-day, the operations having been restricted by the snow storm. The outer demand for goods from the interior continues satisfactory. The market for cotton goods is quiet but steady in price. Massachusetts I, 34 inch brown sheetings, which have been scarce are again in supply at jobbing price 11½c; Amoskeag 46 inch bleached sheetings are 19c; cotton flannels active, and medium grades scarce; corset jeans more in request and firm; woolens dull; foreign goods show no improvement; kid gloves and millinery silks are selling very low at auction.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 18.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; middling 19¾c. Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat scarce and firm; No. 2 red winter $1 60a1 62. Rye scarce and firm; sales of No. 2 at 80c. Other grains firm and unchenged. Groceries unchanged. Eggs in good demand at full prices at 33c. Mess pork dull and nominal. Lard duli and nominal; steam 7¾c; kettle 7¾c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 3¾c; clear rib sides 5¼c. Bacon, shoulders dull at 4¾a5c; clear rib sides 8¼c. Green hams firm at 7¾a8¼c; 14 to 16 pound shoulders 6¾; sides 4¾c. Hogs active at $3 65a3 77¼; bulk sales at $3 70 a3 75. Whisky firm and in fair demand at 90c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No 1 $1 20; No 2 $1 12½a1 21¾. Corn quiet and weak; No 2 mixed 30¼a30¾c spot; 30¾c seller January. Oats dull; No 2 23c. Rye scarce and firm: No 2 63a63½c. Barley firm and in fair demand; fall No 2 63c. Mess pork steady at $11 75. Lard quiet at 7a7½c cash or seller January. Green hams in good demand at full prices; 6¾c for 18 lb average; shoulders 3¾c. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 91c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, December 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; No 1 Milwaukee $1 21. Oats dull and lower; No 2 25½c. Corn in fair demand at lower rates; No 2 mixed 34c. Rye in fair demand at lower rates, No 1 64½c. Barley firm and in fair demand; fall No 2 67c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, December 18.—Flour in good demand and unchanged. Corn quiet but firm; mixed western 62c. Oats firm; mixed western 46a47c. Rye quiet at 75a 85c. Provisions dull but unchanged. Western butter firm; choice rolls 30c. Whisky strong at $1.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, December 18.—Flour firm. Wheat week and nominally lower; No. 2 red winter held at $1 67a1 68. Corn dull; mixed 47c; yellow 48c; Oats quiet and unchanged. Petroleum 23c.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, December 18, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 91⅝a91⅝; account 91⅜; 5-20s '65, 92; do do '67, 92; 10-40s 88½; new 5's, 89½; Erie 42⅞. Tallow 44s 9d.

PARIS, December 18.—Rentes 53 francs 32 centimes.

FRANKFORT, December 18.—U. S. Bonds, 5-20's of '62, 96.

ANTWERP, December 18—Petroleum—Refined 21½ francs.

LIVERPOOL, December 18.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 10½d; Orleans, 10½d; sales o 15,000 bales, including 4,000 speculation and export. Mid. upland, Dec 10 1-16a10½c Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 11s 9d. Flour 30s. Corn 28s 3d. Cheese 65s. Cumberland middles 38s; short rib middles 39s. Turpentine 42s. 0d.

DIED.

SHELLABY—On Tuesday afternoon, December 17th, 1872, at 2:30 o'clock, MICHAEL SHELLABY, in the 66th year of his age.

GRAHAM—On Saturday morning, December 14, 1872, THOMAS B. GRAHAM, in the 64th year of his age.

BRADY—On Saturday, December 14, at 7:30 P. M., R. D. BRADY, aged thirty-four years and six months.

COSGRAVE—On Wednesday morning, 18th inst., HENRIETTA, widow of the late John S. Cosgrave.

BLACKSTOCK—Suddenly, on Monday evening, at five o'clock, ELLEN, daughter of the late William Blackstock, at her late residence, No. 28 Anderson street, Allegheny.

REYMER—On Wednesday afternoon, at 2 1-2 o'clock, ELLA REYMER, only daughter of the late G. P. Reymer.

MCLAUGHLIN—On Thursday morning, December 12th, 1872, PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN, aged seventy-three years, father of Francis McLaughlin, of Wylie street.

EWING—On Wednesday, December 18th, 1872, JAMES EWING, Jr., in his forty-second year.

BRANNON—On Wednesday, December 11, 1872, at 8:30 P. M., JOHN BRANNON, aged 24 years, 9 months and 13 days.

BICHSEL—On Friday, December 13, 1872, BENEDICT BICHSEL, forty-eight years of age.

Medical Blunders.

From the period when surgeons applied their salves to weapons instead of wounds to the present wide-awake age, the medical profession has often unwittingly taken side with Disease in its conflict with the human system. Even yet, in spite of the teachings of centuries of experience, some physicians believe in depleting their patients, already seriously exhausted by sickness, with powerful evacuants, emetics, salivants, cantharidal plasters or the lancet. But, providentially, public intelligence is ahead of these medical fossils, who belong, of right, to the era of the Crusades! The powerful ally of nature in its warfare with the causes of sickness, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has opened the eyes of the masses to the paramount importance of increasing the vital strength of the body when menaced by disease. They understand that when the atmospheric conditions are adverse to health—as, for example, in damp, chilly or severely cold weather—it is wise to reinforce the system with a wholesome tonic and stimulant, and thus enable it to combat and repel the depressing influence of an inclement temperature. If the constitutional and animal powers were always thus secured in the presence of danger, the mortality from consumption, bronchitis, chronic rheumatism &c., would be much less than it is now. The causes which produce croups, colds, quinsey, diptheria and catarrh seldom affect a strong and active vital system; and of all vitalizing preparations Hostetter's Bitters has proved the most efficient. It is not claimed that this standard tonic is a specific for lung and throat maladies, as it is for dyspepsia, liver complaint and intermittents, but it unhesitatingly asserts that it is the best known safeguard against all the atmospheric elements of disease.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung disease which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day.

DR. KEYSER—You have asked my opinion about your medicine, and I cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,

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This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest our large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives and can refer thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination, they will frankly tell you. Remember they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

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